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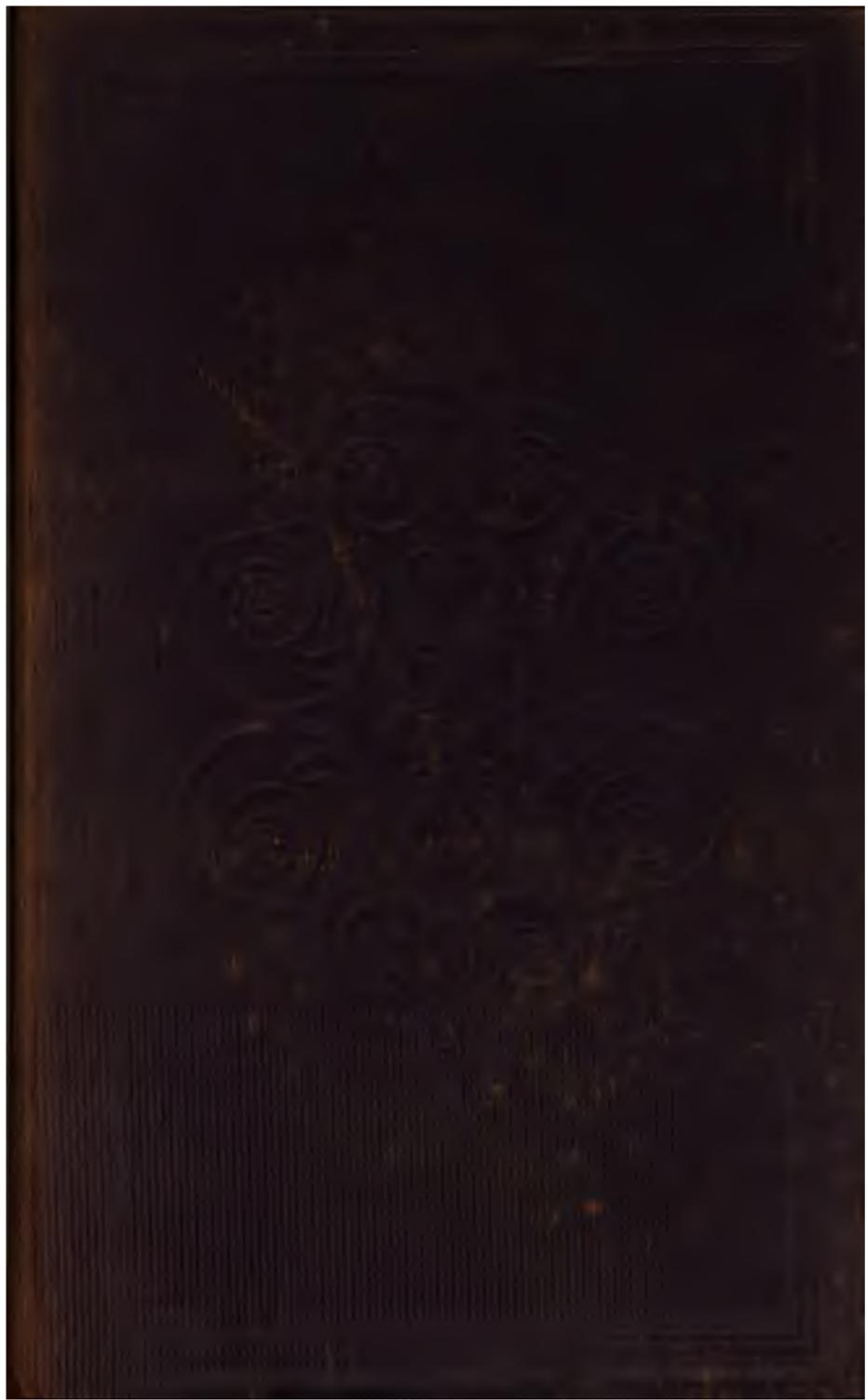
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THE
ETYMOLOGY AND SYNTAX
OF
MURRAY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR
SYSTEMATICALLY ARRANGED,

AND CONTAINING
MUCH ADDITIONAL MATTER, WITH COPIOUS EXERCISES
AND DIRECTIONS FOR PARSING.

BY CHARLOTTE KENNION.

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P R E F A C E.

THE Author's design, in presenting the following work to the Public, is to assist young persons in the study of the elementary parts of the English language ; and, by giving them a correct view of the general principles of Grammar, to facilitate their acquisition of other languages.

It may, perhaps, be thought in some measure presumptuous to attempt to improve a portion of a work, which has, for so many years, been the standard book on the subject of English Grammar, and indeed almost the only one, which has had general circulation in the public and private seminaries of our land. If any apology is necessary for an effort so apparently bold and adventurous, it will be found in the fact, that in placing Murray's Grammar and Exercises in the hands of a pupil as a book of instruction, it has been necessary, in order to convey, step by step, an

intelligent knowledge of the principles of grammar, *to make, in almost every page*, such alterations, additions, omissions, and transpositions, as have involved great labour, and serious loss of time.

While, therefore, as the title-page imports, Murray is made the basis of the plan, there will be found very material alterations, which it is confidently hoped, will be considered improvements.

For many passages that will be deemed the most valuable portions of the present work, as well as for the general system of parsing, the author is indebted to an able, though concise, Manuscript Grammar, put into her hands by a gentleman, whose attainments in a grammatical acquaintance with most of the ancient, as well as modern languages and dialects, together with a refined taste in elegant literature, rendered his instructions not only truly valuable, but exquisitely attractive. To have the pleasure of making this public acknowledgment to the merits of Richard Besley, Esq., while it can confer no honour on him, is a gratification too agreeable to allow the opportunity to pass without embracing it.

A few Rules are introduced which are not drawn from either of the sources already mentioned, and which, it is believed, are not found in any grammar

in our language. Some of these are interspersed in the work, in places which appeared appropriate: a few are added at the close, as supplementary, because, in addition to their not finding a suitable position elsewhere, it was supposed that learners in general might not be sufficiently advanced to be able, at an earlier stage, to enter into the consideration of the matter they contain.

At the close of the volume, eighty lines of our Immortal Poet are fully parsed, as an example of what it is highly advantageous for young persons to be able to do. Many of our best pieces of poetry are not enjoyed by the young, because they are not understood: if they are correctly repeated, it is from the power of the rythm over the faculty of memory, and not from entering into the feeling or sentiment of the writer; and if the learner were required to put the sense of the author into good prose,—a very useful exercise,—he would frequently find himself utterly at a loss.

Passages in the poems of Homer, Virgil, Horace, &c., may be similarly parsed, with most beneficial results to the student, as also, portions of the Scriptures in the original languages.

For the plan of the work, and the system of

parsing adopted, it may perhaps be affirmed, from many years' experience, that they have met with extensive approbation, and have invested with peculiar interest, a study usually thought by young persons to be dry and uninteresting.

This little volume may be useful to those, who have to perform the arduous task of tuition with but an inefficient knowledge of their mother-tongue. The Author has endeavoured to make the work explain itself; and it is hoped that the Explanatory Notes appended wherever a difficulty, not previously solved, may exist, will tend to render the system of parsing easy of attainment.

Islington,
December 6, 1841.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Abbreviations	1

PART I.—ORTHOGRAPHY.

PART II.—ETYMOLOGY.

CHAPTER I.

A General View of the Parts of Speech.

SECTION I. The Parts of Speech	4
II. The Names given to the Parts of Speech	5
III. Table of Proofs.....	6
IV. The Qualifiers	9

CHAPTER II.

The Different Parts of Speech Separately Considered.

SECTION I. Of Articles	10
II. Of Substantives	10
III. Of Adjectives	15
IV. Of Pronouns	17
V. Of Verbs.....	20
VI. Of Adverbs.....	45
VII. Of Prepositions	45
VIII. Of Conjunctions.....	45
IX. Of Interjections.....	48

PART III.—SYNTAX.

CHAPTER I.

A General View of Syntax.

CHAPTER II.

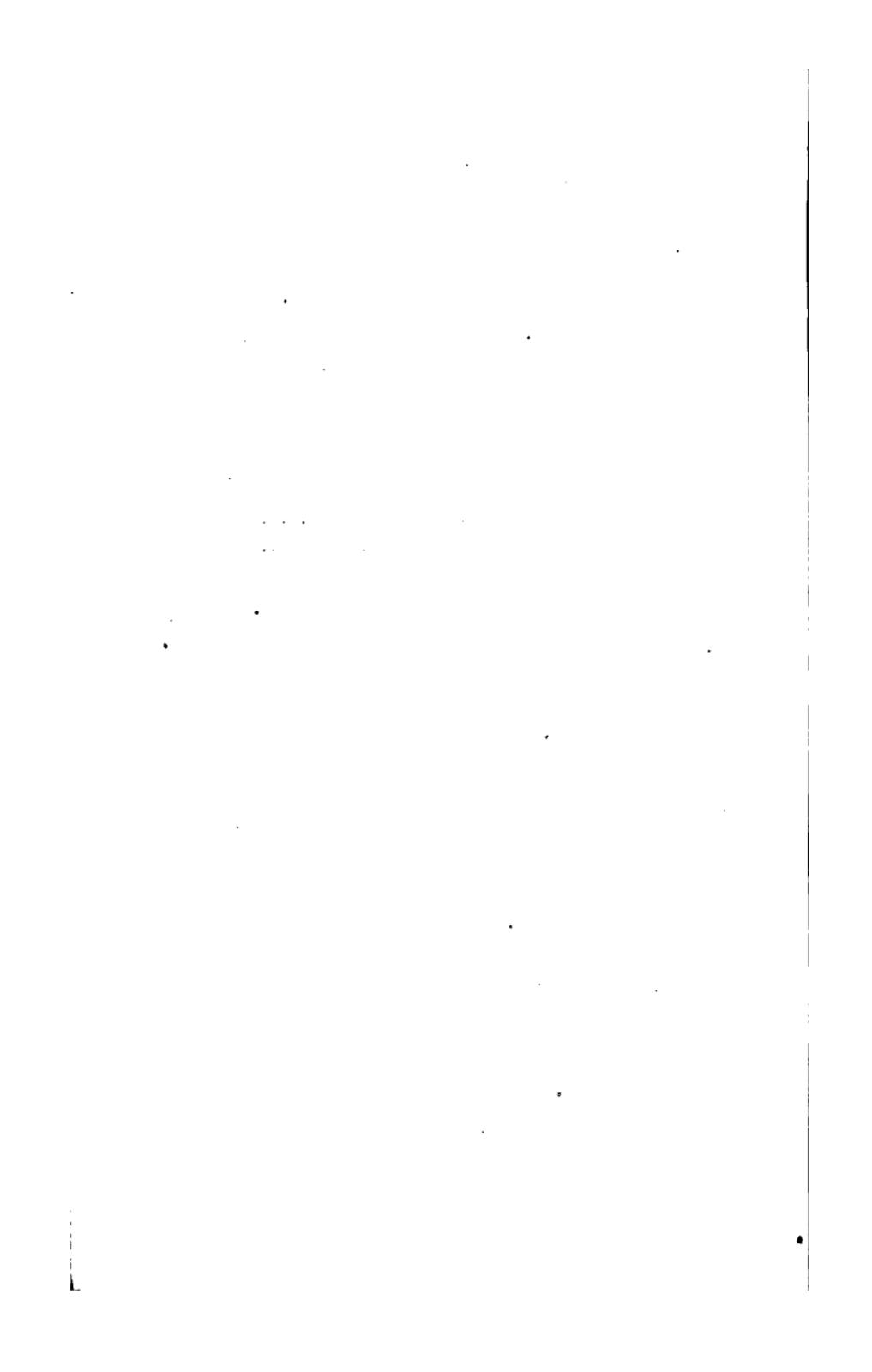
Rules of Syntax.

	Page
RULE I. On the Nominatives to the Finite Verb.....	52
NOTE I. The Infinitive Mood, &c	54
II. The Relative.....	56
III. A Noun of Multitude	58
IV. A Nominative Expressed or Understood....	61
V. Superfluous Nominatives.....	63
VI. Nominative used Absolutely	64
RULE II. On Apposition	65
NOTE I. The Verb <i>to be</i>	66
II. Neuter and Passive Verbs	68
RULE III. On Nominatives united by the Conjunction <i>And</i> ..	69
NOTE. I. Nominatives Allied in Sense	70
II. <i>And not</i> , and <i>as well as</i>	71
III. Nominatives of Different Persons	72
RULE IV. On Nominatives united by the Conjunction <i>Or</i>	74
NOTE. I. Nominatives of Different Persons.....	75
II. —————— Numbers	76
RULE V. On the Infinitive Mood	77
NOTE. Infinitive improperly used	79
RULE VI. On Active Verbs	80
NOTE I. Neuter Verbs treated like Active Verbs ..	83
II. Active————— Neuter — ..	84
III. Neuter Verbs made Passive	84
IV. Verbs that are sometimes Active and sometimes Neuter	85
V. Two Objective Cases.....	85

	Page
RULE VII. On Participles	87
NOTE I. The Present Participle preceded by an Adjective Words.....	87
II. _____ preceded by a Possessive Adjective Pronoun ...	89
III. <i>Præter-imperfect</i> Tense and Past Par- ticiple	89
RULE VIII. On Prepositions	91
NOTE I. Placed at a distance from the Relative..	93
II. _____ Substantive they Govern	94
III. Different Prepositions required after Different Verbs.....	94
IV. Words derived from the same source take the same Proposition	96
V. <i>In, at, to</i>	96
IV. <i>Upon</i>	97
RULE IX. On the Relative	97
NOTE I. Should be placed near its Antecedent....	101
II. Antecedent found by Implication	101
III. Antecedents of Different Persons	102
IV. On the Relative <i>That</i>	103
V. On the Relative <i>As</i>	104
RULE X. On the Genitive Case	105
NOTE I. On Genitives in Apposition	107
II. Genitives in Succession.....	108
III. Present Participle Governing a Genitive..	108
IV. Explanatory sentences intervening	109
RULE XI. On the Articles	109
NOTE I. Insertion or omission	110
II. Repetition	111
III. Improper omission of the Article in some adverbial expressions	112
RULE XII. On Adjectives	112
NOTE I. On the Demonstratives <i>That</i> and <i>This</i> ..	113

	Page
II. Personal Pronoun improperly used instead of <i>these</i> and <i>those</i>	113
III. Distributive Adjectives	114
IV. Adjectives improperly used for Adverbs ..	114
V. Double Comparatives and Superlatives..	116
VI. The Person or Thing compared.....	117
VII. Adjectives must not be Separated from the Noun	118
RULE XIII. On Verbs. Verbs expressive of <i>hope</i> , &c.....	118
NOTE 1. Neuter Verbs Compounded.....	119
II. Relation in Time	119
III. On the Use of the Indicative and Sub- junctive.....	121
IV. On the Subjunctive after the word <i>That</i> ..	124
V. Irregular use of the Indicative and Sub- junctive in the same sentence	124
VI. Ellipsis of the Auxiliary	125
RULE XIV. On Adverbs	125
NOTE I. <i>When</i> , <i>wherein</i> , &c.....	127
II. Improperly used instead of Substantives and Adjectives	128
III. Two Negatives	128
IV. <i>Ever so</i>	129
RULE XV. On Conjunctions	130
NOTE I. Corresponding	131
II. <i>Than</i>	133
RULE XVI. On Interjections	134
RULE XVII. On the Ellipsis	135
RULE XVIII. On Uniformity in the Construction of Sentences	139
NOTE. I. The case of the Answer	141
II. The position of the word <i>only</i> , &c... ..	142
RULE XIX. Supplementary to the Substantives.	
On the case of a Substantive in Apposition to a word found by implication	142

	Page
RULE XX. Supplementary to the Substantives.	
On a Noun of Measurement	143
RULE XXI. Supplementary to the Pronouns.	
On the Possessive Adjective Pronoun being changed into the Personal	144
RULE XXII. Supplementary to the Verbs.	
The Infinitive substituted for a Sentence.....	144
RULE XXIII. Supplementary to the Verbs.	
On the Use of the Active Infinitive for the Passive.....	145
Extract from Paradise Lost, fully Parsed	147



ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THIS WORK.

- × denotes the nominative case.
- × u. abs..... used absolutely.
- ~~~..... the objective case.
- g. c. the genitive case.
- *..... that the whole sentence is × or ~~, according to the mark placed under it.
- ∨..... that part of a sentence is × or ~~, according to the mark placed under it.
- a finite verb, or any part of a verb except the infinitive and the three participles.
- ◎..... governing (conjunction,) and accompanying (future tense.)
- r. v. a regular verb.
- ir. v. an irregular verb, with a figure denoting the class.
- a. v. an active verb.
- p. v. a passive verb.
- n. v. a neuter verb.
- s. a. sometimes active.
- r. a. rarely active.
- c. f. the continuative form.
- inf. the infinitive mood.
- pa. t. the past tense of the infinitive mood.
- p. pr. the present participle.
- p. pa. the past participle.
- comp. p. compound participle.
- i. m. the indicative mood.

imp.	denotes the imperative mood.
1. s. m.	first subjunctive mood.
2. s. m.	second subjunctive mood.
p. t.	present tense.
p. i. t.	præter-imperfect tense.
f. t.	future tense.
c. t.	conditional tense.
c. p. t.	compound of the present tense.
c. p. i. t.	compound of the præter-imperfect tense.
c. f. t.	compound of the future tense.
c. c. t.	compound of the conditional tense.
p. p.	a personal pronoun.
r. p.	a relative pronoun.
c. r. p.	a compound relative pronoun.
ref. p.	a reflective pronoun.
p. a. p.	a possessive adjective pronoun.
a.	an adjective.
n. a.	a numeral adjective.
part. a.	a participial adjective.
adv.	an adverb.
adv. ex.	an adverbial expression.
q.	qualifying.
app.	in apposition to.
^	a word understood.
u.	understood.
u.	uniting, when affixed to a conjunction.
u. s.	used substantively.
u. a.	used adjectively.
u. adv.	used adverbially.
u. int.	used interrogatively.

Initials and figures are the other forms of abbreviation employed.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR is the art of speaking and writing the English language with propriety.

It is divided into four parts; namely, ORTHOGRAPHY, ETYMOLOGY, SYNTAX, and PROSODY.

PART I. ORTHOGRAPHY.

The word ORTHOGRAPHY is derived from *ορθος*, *sound*, and *γραφω*, *I write*.

ORTHOGRAPHY teaches the nature and powers of letters, and the just method of spelling words.

Orthography is a very interesting science, and well worth the attention of the student; but, as it does not enter into the matter of this treatise, further notice of it in this place is unnecessary.

PART II. ETYMOLOGY.

The word ETYMOLOGY is derived from *ετυμος*, *origin*, and *λογος*, *a word*.

ETYMOLOGY treats of the different sorts of words, their various modifications, and their derivation.

CHAPTER I.

A GENERAL VIEW OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

There are, in English, nine sorts of words, or, as they are commonly called, PARTS OF SPEECH ; namely, the ARTICLE, the SUBSTANTIVE or NOUN, the ADJECTIVE, the PRONOUN, and the VERB ; the ADVERB, the PREPOSITION, the CONJUNCTION, and the INTERJECTION.

SECTION I.

The Parts of Speech.

1. An ARTICLE is a species of adjective prefixed to a substantive : as, *An eagle* ; *a garden* ; *the woman*.
2. A SUBSTANTIVE or NOUN is the name of any thing : as, *London* ; *man* ; *virtue*.
3. An ADJECTIVE is a word added to a substantive to express its quality or number : as, *An industrious man* ; *one man* ; *many men*.
4. A PRONOUN is a word used instead of a noun, to avoid the too frequent repetition of the same word : as, *The man is happy* ; *he is benevolent*.
5. A VERB is a word which signifies TO DO, TO SUFFER, OR TO BE : as, *I rule* ; *I am ruled* ; *I sit*.
6. An ADVERB is a word joined to a verb, an adjective, and sometimes to another adverb, to express its quality or quantity, or some circumstance respecting it : as, *He reads well* ; *truly good* ; *very correctly*.
7. A PREPOSITION is a word placed before certain other words, see page 5.
8. A CONJUNCTION is a word chiefly used to connect sentences ; the conjunction *and* sometimes connects only words : as, *You are happy, because you are good* ; *two and three are five*.
9. An INTERJECTION is a word used to express some passion or emotion of the mind : as, *Oh !*

SECTION 2.

The Meaning of the Names given to the Parts of Speech.

A SUBSTANTIVE is so called from *sub* to, *sto*, I stand my ground, because it will stand or make sense of itself.

or **NOUN** from the Latin *nomen*, and French *nom*, because it is a name.

An ADJECTIVE from *ad*, to, and *jacio*, to throw, because it is adjected to a noun.

or **ADNOUN** from its being added to a noun.

A PRONOUN from *pro*, for, and *nomen*, a noun, because it stands instead of a noun.

A VERB from *verbum*, a word, because it is the principal word in a sentence.

An ADVERB from its being added to a verb, because that is the chief word to which it is added.

A PREPOSITION from *præ*, before, and *pono*, I place, because it must be prepositive to a *substantive*, a *substantive pronoun*, or, the *present participle* of a verb as its *object*; as, *with* James, *with* him, *with* writing.

A CONJUNCTION from *cum*, together with, and *jungo*, I join, because it conjoins sentences.

Obs.—It would be useful to the learner thus to trace the derivation of every important word.

SECTION 3.

Table of Proofs,

by consulting which, every word in the English language may be determined, as to the class to which it belongs.

An ARTICLE needs no proof, as there are but two.

A SUBSTANTIVE may be distinguished by prefixing *my* ;
the ; *one* ; *two*.

An ADJECTIVE. by adding *man* ;
woman ; *thing*.

A PRONOUN see p. 18, &c.

A VERB by conjugating it.

An ADVERB by prefixing *I*
walk ; *I act* ; *I*
speak.

Except *very*, *pretty*, and a few others, which may be distinguished by adding an adjective, or adverb : as, *very good* ; *pretty well*.

A PREPOSITION may be distinguished by placing it between *I go*,
and, *them*.

Except *of*, *save*, *besides* and *except*.

A CONJUNCTION may be distinguished by uniting two sentences : as,
It is a fine day,
—*I will take a walk*.

Except *than* and *that*.

Obs. — These sentences may be put in the negative form, or they may be reversed : as, *I will take a walk*, although *it is not a fine day*.

EXERCISE I.—*On the several Parts of Speech.*

Preliminary Rules for Parsing.

1. It is not necessary to parse the articles.
2. Every new part of speech is parsed, as an example, when it first occurs.
3. The learner should write the sentences contained in the Exercise, and put the initial letter or letters over every word: as,

I ^{P. v.} am.

Dogs ^{N.} bark.

The child weeps.

Little boys play.

Thou standest.

The strong men run.

They laugh.

We talked.

He walks.

The pretty birds sing.

Thou art.

You sit.

They stood ^{adv.} still.

Thou improvest greatly.

The girls sing sweetly.

Stand properly.

They walk steadily.

You write neatly.

I am very sincere.

He is holy.

The sun is bright.

Be good little children.
 The moon is very lovely.
 The heart is deceitful.

He worshipped the creator with sincerity.
 I wonder at you.
 Five persons met him.
 Go and practise.
 The carriage returned, but it came empty.
 Start not, for there is no danger.
 The air was certainly English, nevertheless I knew
 it not.
 The sun shines, although the blind man perceives
 not the light of it.

EXERCISE II.—*On the same word exhibited under various Parts of Speech, according to its sense: as,*

Come ^{adv.} *near*; the vessel ^{v.} *nears* the shore.
 The sea is *calm*.
 There was a *calm*.
 Music *calms* the savage breast.
 Sound the trumpet.
 The cup is *sound*.
 I came at the *sound* of the bell.
 He *stills* the tempest.
 It was a *still* evening.
 He has three *stills* at work.
 It is difficult, *still* I fear not the task.
 Stand *still*.
 Ride *round* the park.
 Cut three *rounds* of bread.

He *rounds* the periods.

The table is *round*.

The earth turns *round*.

SECTION 4.

The Qualifiers.

Of the nine parts of speech two are **QUALIFIERS** ; the adjective, and the adverb.

The *adjective* qualifies two parts of speech ; the substantive, and the substantive pronoun : as,

The man is ^{q. m.} *idle* ; he is ^{q. h.} *idle*.

The *adverb* qualifies three parts of speech ; the verb, the adjective, and another adverb : as,

^{adv.}
v. ^{q. r.} ^{adv.}
He reads *well* ; *truly* good ; *very* correctly.

The word that qualifies a qualifier must be an adverb : as,

^{adv.}
q. m. ^{adv.}
q. t. ^{adv.}
He reads *very* *much* *too* *fast*.

EXERCISE.—On the Qualifiers.

He is an only child.

Only whisper.

I saw Venus distinctly, not only once, but very often.

The evening is exceedingly pleasant.

She is a holy woman, and well worthy of imitation.

The bells rang merrily.

That boy is but young.

You are very seldom here.

Run quickly.

CHAPTER II.

THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF SPEECH SEPARATELY
CONSIDERED.

SECTION 1.

Of Articles.

There are two articles ; THE, and AN.

THE is called the *Definite* article, because it defines what particular thing is meant : as, Give me *the* apple ; meaning, a *particular* apple.

AN is called the *Indefinite* article, because it does not define the particular thing meant : as, Give me *an* apple ; meaning, *any* apple.

An suppresses its final letter before a consonant and an aspirated h, and becomes *a*.

An is the original article from the Saxon ; in after times abbreviated or contracted into *a* ; and it is nothing more than the adjective *one*, corresponding to the French, *un*.

SECTION 2.

Of Substantives.

There are three kinds of substantives ; PROPER, ABSTRACT, and COMMON.

PROPER SUBSTANTIVES are the names appropriated to individuals : as, *George* ; *London* ; *Thames*.

ABSTRACT SUBSTANTIVES are the objects of mental perception : as, *vice* ; *virtue*.

All other substantives are called COMMON.

Abstract substantives may generally be converted into adjectives and adverbs : as, *vice*, *vicious*, *viciously* ; *virtue*, *virtuous*, *virtuously*.

**EXERCISE.—On the Conversion of Abstract Substantives
into Adjectives and Adverbs.**

Honour	honourable	honourably.
Happiness.		
Beauty	{ beautiful. beauteous.	
Hope.		
Anger.		
Malice.		
Contempt.		
Bounty.		
Grace.		
Mercy.		
Pity.		
Humour.		

Every substantive is of the third person when spoken *of*, and of the second person when spoken *to* : as, The ¹*children* learn their lessons ; ²*children*, learn your lessons.

To substantives belong *Gender*, *Number*, and *Case*.

GENDER is the distinction of substantives with regard to sex. There are three genders ; the *Masculine*, the *Feminine*, and the *Neuter*.

There are three methods of distinguishing the sex ; namely,

1. By different words : as, *Bachelor*, *maid*.
2. By a different termination : as, *Abbot*, *abbess*.
3. By a noun, pronoun, or adjective being prefixed to the substantive : as, *Cock-sparrow*, *hen-sparrow* ; *he-goat*, *she-goat* ; *male* descendants, *female* descendants.

Some substantives are either masculine or feminine : as, *Friend*.

NUMBER is the consideration of an object as one, or more. There are two numbers ; the *Singular* and the *Plural*.

Some substantives are used only in the singular : as, *Sloth* ; others, only in the plural : as, *Bellows* ; and some substantives are the same in both numbers : as, *Deer*.

The PLURAL is formed by adding *s* to the singular.

To this rule there are the following exceptions :

1. The terminations *x*, *ch* soft, *sh*, *ss*, and *s* take *es* : as, *Boxes*.

Note i.—*Ox* makes *oxen*.

Note ii.—*Proper names* in *es* or *s* take *es* to form the plural : as, *Jones*, *Joneses* ; *Philips*, *Philipses*.

Obs.—To avoid what some persons consider an unpleasant sound in these plurals, they are sometimes improperly omitted ; and this omission gives rise to an error, in writing, by the substitution of an apostrophe for the plural, whereas, an apostrophe can never be used but as a sign of the genitive case.

2. The termination *o* sometimes takes *es* : as, *Woes*.

3. The terminations *f* and *fe* are sometimes changed into *ves* : as, *Loaves* ; *wives*.

4. The termination *y*, following a consonant, changes into *ies* : as, *Cherries*.

5. *Penny* makes *pence*, and *pennies* (for the coin;) *die* makes *dice* (for play,) and *dies* (for coining.)

6. A few change *a* into *e* : as, *Man*, *men*.

7. The diphthong *oo* is sometimes changed into *ee* : as, *Goose*, *geese*.

8. *Child* forms *children*; and *brother*, either *brothers*, or *brethren*.

9. *Louse*, and *mouse*, make *lice*, and *mice*.

10. Some substantives derived from the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin tongues, retain the plural form used in those languages: as, *Cherub*, *cherubim*; *antithesis*, *antitheses*; *stratum*, *strata*. Others, as in those languages, are confined to the singular, or the plural: as, *Apparatus*; *antipodes*.

11. The following words, *Pound*, *couple*, *pair*, *brace*, *dozen*, *score*, *hundred*, *thousand*, do not take an *s* in the formation of their plural, when preceded by an adjective of number; otherwise, they do: as, *Five pair* of gloves; *pairs* of gloves.

On the word Means, &c.

Means is used both in the singular and plural: as,

Charles was extravagant; and by this ^{means} _{means} became poor and despicable.

Joseph was industrious, frugal, and discreet, and by ^{means} _{means} obtained property and reputation.

The word *remains* is probably both singular and plural.

On the words handful, spoonful, glassful, &c.

These, and other similar compound words, cannot take the plural *s* in the middle of them: as, *handful*; but at the end: as, *handfuls*. If it is intended to express *hands* in the plural, the word must become

uncompounded, and the phrase must be written, *hands full*.

A *handful* expresses a precise quantity of anything; that is, as much as a hand can contain. A *hand full* expresses a hand in a condition opposed to emptiness.

EXERCISE on the words handful, spoonful, &c.

1. Give me two glassesful of water, and one of wine, in a tumbler.
2. Take three tablespoonsful of this mixture in half a pint of water.
3. Moses took five handfuls of ashes, and sprinkled them on the altar.
4. He swallowed three cupsful of milk.

Explanatory Notes on the preceding Exercise.

1. Three *glasses full* could not be put into a tumbler; but the quantity the glasses contained, that is, three *glassesfuls*, could.
2. As this stands, it would appear that the spoons must be swallowed, or three different spoons must be used.

CASE signifies *state*. There are four *cases*; the *Nominative*, the *Genitive*, the *Objective*, and the *Vocative*.

The **NOMINATIVE CASE** is used before a verb: as, The *boy* ^{v.} _{x p.} plays.

The **GENITIVE CASE** denotes possession, and has after it the letter *s* accompanied by an apostrophe:

as, The *scholar's* duty. In the plural, the *scholars'* duty.

The **OBJECTIVE CASE** is used after an active verb, or a preposition; as, John teaches ^{a. v.} *Charles*; in ^{l.} *London*.

The **VOCATIVE CASE** is used in calling or speaking to, and is used with or without its sign *O*; as, O *Thou*, ^{v. c.} that *honest* prayer; *George*, come hither. ^{v. c.}

Obs.—The sign of the vocative case is often confounded with the interjection Oh! It is important to avoid this error. An example of the use of this case, and of that of the interjection, will exhibit the difference to the student: *O George*, come hither. ^{a. v.} ^{v. c.}

Obs.—The sign of the vocative case is often confounded with the interjection Oh! *George* is hurt. ^{v.} ^{x. l.}

Whether a substantive is in the nominative or objective case, may be found by putting a personal pronoun instead of it: as, The *master* teaches the *scholar*; *he* teaches *him*. ^{x. t.} ^{x. t.}

SECTION 3.

Of Adjectives.

• The Adjective is not varied on account of gender, number, or case: as, *A careless boy*; *careless girls*. ^{q. b.} ^{q. s.} ^{i. p.}

The only exceptions to this rule occur in two classes of adjectives, called the **DEMONSTRATIVE**, and the **DISTRIBUTIVE**, sometimes improperly called pronouns.

Obs.—That these two classes of adjectives cannot, with propriety, be considered pronouns, is evident from their never standing instead of a noun, but their always qualifying some noun, either expressed or understood.

1. *Demonstrative Adjectives.*

The DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES are, *This, that* ; with their plurals, *these, those*.

They are called *demonstrative* from the Latin *demonstrare*, because they point out : as, *That* man.

2. *Distributive Adjectives.*

The DISTRIBUTIVE ADJECTIVES are, *Each, every, either, and neither*, never used but to qualify a substantive in the singular.

They are called *distributive*, because they distribute, or parcel out, the individual objects which compose a common class : as, There are *twenty men* in that room ; *each* ^{dia. s. q. m. n. s. s.} ^{d. a. q. m.} of them is armed.

The only variation, which other adjectives admit, is that of the DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

There are three degrees of comparison ; the *Positive*, the *Comparative*, and the *Superlative*.

The POSITIVE STATE expresses the quality of an object without any increase : as, *Wise*.

The COMPARATIVE DEGREE increases the positive in signification : as, *Wiser*.

The SUPERLATIVE DEGREE increases the positive to the highest degree : as, *Wisest*.

The comparative is generally formed by adding *r*, or *er*, and the superlative by adding *st*, or *est*, to the positive : as, *Wise, wiser, wisest* ; *great, greater, greatest*. The adverbs *more* and *most*, placed before the adjective, have a similar effect : as, *Wise, more wise, most wise*.

The following is a list of adjectives that are variously derived, and are irregular in the formation of their comparison :

Comparative. Superlative.

From the } *Extra*, comes *Exterior* and *Extreme*.
Latin Prep.

.....	<i>Super</i> ,	<i>Superior</i> , ... <i>Supreme</i> .
.....	<i>Infra</i> ,	<i>Inferior</i> .
English ...	<i>Up</i> ,	<i>Upper</i> , <i>Upmost</i> .
.....	<i>Beneath</i> ,	<i>Nether</i> , <i>Nethermost</i> .
.....	<i>Before</i> ,	<i>Former</i> , <i>Foremost</i> .
.....	<i>Behind</i> ,	<i>Hinder</i> , <i>Hindmost</i> .
..... Adv.	<i>Out</i> ,	<i>Outer</i> or <i>Utter</i> , <i>Utmost</i> .
Latin Adj...	<i>Ulter</i> ,	<i>Ulterior</i> , <i>Ultimate</i> .
English Adj.		<i>Preferable</i> ,
.....		<i>Perfect</i> .
.....	(signifying <i>greatest</i>)	<i>Chief</i> .
.....		<i>Universal</i> .
.....	<i>Good</i> borrows <i>Better</i> , and	<i>Best</i> , from the <i>Persic</i> <i>Beh</i> .
.....	<i>Bad</i> , (<i>Persic</i>) <i>Worse</i> ,	<i>Worst</i> , from the <i>Saxon</i> .

SECTION 4.

Of Pronouns.

There are four kinds of Pronouns ; the **PERSONAL**, the **RELATIVE**, the **REFLECTIVE**, and the **POSSESSIVE**.

The three former kinds are *Substantive Pronouns*, and the latter *Adjective Pronouns*.

The substantive pronouns are so called, because they will stand, or make sense by themselves.

Substantive pronouns are of three sorts; **PERSONAL**, **RELATIVE**, and **REFLECTIVE**.

1. *Personal Pronouns.*

The **PERSONAL PRONOUNS** are so called, because they stand for, or denote persons: as, James is here; *he* is happy.—They are;

I, thou, he, she, it; plural, *We, ye or you, they.*

Me, thee, him, her, it; plural, *Us, you, them.*

The nominative is used before a verb: as, *I go*; *thou* goest. The objective case is used after an active verb,

or a preposition: as, *He teaches me*; ^{a. v.} ^{p.} *from me.*

Obs.—In the above sentences the verbs which have a nominative before them are *dashed* or have a line under them; which is the way in which all the finite verbs are to be treated in parsing the exercises contained in this book: see page 51.

The learner should repeat the foregoing table, thus: Nominative, *I*: as, *I go*; objective case, *me*: as, *he teaches me*; *from me*. Nominative, *thou*: as, *thou goest*; objective case, *thee*: as, *he teaches thee*; *from thee*; and so on.

2. *Relative Pronouns.*

The **RELATIVE PRONOUNS** are so called, because they relate to something which has gone before, which is thence called the antecedent: as, The man *who* broke the window; here, *man* is the antecedent to the relative pronoun *who*. The relative pronouns are;

Who, which, what, that, and as, when it refers to *such, so many, or as many*. *Who* is the only one

declinable ; and it is also the only pronoun declined with three cases : as.

<i>Who</i>	(to be repeated)	<i>x, who ; as, who goes.</i>
<i>x</i>		<i>x</i>
<i>Whose</i>		<i>g. c. whose ; as, whose book.</i>
<i>g. c.</i>		<i>g. c.</i>
<i>Whom</i>		<i>~~ whom ; as, he teaches</i>
		<i>~~ whom ; from whom.</i>
		<i>p. w.</i>

3. *Reflective Pronouns.*

The **REFLECTIVE PRONOUNS** are so called, because they reflect or turn the mind back on the subject of the sentence :

as, He killed ^{ref. p.} himself.—They are ;

Myself, thyself, himself, herself, itself, }
 plural, } all indeclinable:
Ourselves, yourselves, themselves. }
 as, I, *myself* go; I teach *myself*; from *myself*.
 x x x — — — —

4. Possessive Adjective Pronouns.

The POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS are called *possessive*, because they denote possession : as, *My* book. They are called *adjective*, because, like common adjectives, they must be added to some substantive which

p. a. p.
q. b. a.

they qualify : as, *My book*.—They are ;

My, thy, his, her, its : plural. Our, your, their.

When used absolutely, that is, separated from the substantive they qualify, they become :

Mine, thine, his, her's, it's; plural, Our's, your's, their's.

Obs.—The possessive adjective pronouns are properly classed among pronouns; because, though qualifying a noun expressed or

understood, they stand instead of another noun to which the noun qualified belongs: as, Charles took his books. Here *his*, while it qualifies *books*, stands for *Charles*.

SECTION 5.

Of Verbs.

Verbs are of three kinds; *Active*, *Passive*, and *Neuter*.

An ACTIVE or TRANSITIVE VERB denotes an action either of the body or mind, and passes over to some substantive word expressed or understood, as its object:

as I ^{p.v.}beat John; I ^{p.v.}teach ^{p.p.}him.

A PASSIVE VERB is only another form of an active verb, and denotes suffering or being acted upon: as,

John ^{p.v.}is beaten; he ^{p.v.}is taught.

The word *passive* signifies *suffering* or *being acted upon*.

Every active verb may be made passive by adding its past participle to the moods and tenses of the verb *to be*.

The past participle of any verb may be found by putting *I have* before it: as, I write, I have ^{p.p.}written.

Every passive verb supposes *by* after it: as, I am ^{p.v.}taught by him.

A NEUTER or INTRANSITIVE VERB generally denotes being, or a state of being: as, I ^{n.v.}am; I ^{n.v.}sit; I ^{n.v.}stand.

A neuter verb sometimes denotes an action; but it cannot pass over to an object: as, I ^{n.v.}go; I ^{n.v.}walk.

It is called *intransitive*, because it cannot pass over to an object. It is called *neuter*, because it cannot be made either active, or passive.

EXERCISE.—*On Verbs Active, Passive, and Neuter.*

^{P. P. a. v.}
^{s.}
 I sing a song.
^{x s.}
^{s.}

^{s. a.}
^{p. v.}
 A song is sung by me.
^{x L. S.}
^{m. p. p.}
^{s.}

^{s. p.}
^{a. v.}
 Birds sing.
^{x s.}

Obs.—These sentences should be read thus: *I*, personal pronoun; first singular; nominative to *sing*. *Sing*, active verb. *Song*, substantive; third singular; object of *sing*. *Is sung*, passive verb. *By*, preposition, prepositive to *me*. *Me*, object of *by*, &c.

I walk in the garden.
 The field is ploughed.
 I act a part.
 He writes letters.
 She runs.
 He eats an apple.
 We are sent to you.
 They live.
 He speaks a language.
 She dies.
 Fishes are caught with a hook.
 You consent.
 I teach ~ t.
[^]
 John corrects Charles.
 The loss is mourned by us.
 The dog hunts the hare.
 We read books.

To Verbs belong *Mood*, *Tense*, *Number*, and *Person*.

1. *Of Moods.*

Moods are so called from *mode* or *manner*, because they are the different manners in which a verb is expressed.

There are five moods of verbs; the *Infinitive*, the *Indicative*, the *Imperative*, and the *two Subjunctives*.

The **INFINITIVE MOOD** expresses a thing in a general and unlimited manner, without any distinction of number or person: as, *To rule*; *to be ruled*; *to sit*.

The **INDICATIVE MOOD** simply indicates or declares a thing: as, *He ^{1. m.} loves*; *he ^{1. m.} is loved*; or, it is used as a question: as, *Does he ^{1. m.} love?* *is he ^{1. m.} loved?*

The **IMPERATIVE MOOD** is used for commanding or entreating: as, *Depart ^{imp.} thou*; *Oh! grant ^{imp.} our petition!*

The **SUBJUNCTIVE MOODS** are so called, because they must be subjoined to another sentence, and must be preceded by a conjunction, either expressed, or understood: as,

1. s. m. *I ^{c.} come here, that I ^{1. s. m.} may be* present.

2. s. m. *He ^{c.} will succeed, if he ^{2. s. m.} pay* attention.

2. *Of Tenses.*

The word **TENSE** means *time*. The tenses are so called, because they denote the different times of the action expressed in the verb.

There are eight tenses in the indicative mood; four simple, and four compound.

The four SIMPLE TENSES are, as follows ;

p. t. The PRESENT TENSE represents an action or event as passing at the time in which it is mentioned: as, I ^{p. t.} write now, or, I ^{p. t.} do write now.

p. i. t. The PRÆTER-IMPERFECT TENSE represents a past action, completed in a portion of time which is also past: as, I ^{p. i. t.} wrote yesterday; or, I ^{p. i. t.} did write yesterday.

Præter means past.

f. t. The FUTURE TENSE denotes an action which is to pass at some future time: as, I ^{f. t.} shall write to-morrow.

c. t. The CONDITIONAL TENSE is so called, because it has always a condition annexed to it. It may be either present, or future: as, I should ^{c. t.} write now or to-morrow, if I were there.

The COMPOUND TENSES are so called, because they are compounded of the past participle, and the moods and tenses of the auxiliary verb *to have*.

The COMPOUND TENSES are, as follows ;

c. p. t. The COMPOUND OF THE PRESENT TENSE denotes that an action is finished, but in a portion of time of which the present moment forms a part: as, I ^{c. p. t.} have written a letter this week.

c. p. i. t. The COMPOUND OF THE PRÆTER-IMPERFECT TENSE denotes that an action was finished at a time past before some other past action or event specified in the sentence: as, I ^{c. p. i. t.} had written before he came.

c. f. t. The **COMPOUND OF THE FUTURE TENSE** denotes an action which will be past at some future time specified in the sentence: as, I shall have ^{c. f. t.} written the letter *to-morrow*.

c. c. t. The **COMPOUND OF THE CONDITIONAL TENSE** ^{c. c. t.} denotes a time past: as, I should have written the letter *yesterday*, if I had been there.

The **IMPERATIVE MOOD** has but one tense, which is either present, or future: as, Write ^{imp.} the letter *now*, or *to-morrow*.

Though the imperative is generally called *present*, it is, strictly speaking, always *future*, as a command cannot be executed till after it is given.

The **FIRST SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD*** has four tenses; two simple and two compound.

p. t. The **PRESENT TENSE** denotes an action either present, or future: as, Give me a pen, that I may write ^{p. t.} the letter *now*, or *to-morrow*.

p. i. t. The **PRETER-IMPERFECT TENSE** denotes an action either past, present, or future: as, You gave me a pen, that I might write ^{p. i. t.} the letter *yesterday*, *now*, or *to-morrow*.

c. p. t. The **COMPOUND OF THE PRESENT TENSE** denotes a past action performed either in a portion of time completely past, or in one of which the

* The *First Subjunctive Mood* is that which corresponds with the Subjunctive Mood in the French, Latin, and other languages: as, *That I may be*; *Que je sois*; *Ut sim*.

present moment forms a part: as, Although he ^{c. p. t.} may have written the letter *yesterday* or *to-day*, it will not reach me in time.

c.p.i.t. The COMPOUND OF THE PRÆTER-IMPERFECT TENSE denotes an action either past, present, or future: as, Although he ^{c. p. i. t.} might have written the letter *yesterday, now*, or *to-morrow*, it would not have reached me in time.

The active and neuter verbs have but one tense, which is future, in the SECOND SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD;* except the neuter verb *to be*, which has two; as *have*, consequently, all the passive verbs.

- f. t. The FUTURE TENSE denotes a future action, and is always accompanied by the future of the indicative, or by the imperative: as, If he ^{f. t.} write the letter *to-morrow*, I shall be satisfied.
- c. t. The CONDITIONAL TENSE denotes an action either present, or future; and is always accompanied by the conditional of the indicative: as, If the letter ^{c. t.} were written *now*, or *to-morrow*, I should be satisfied.

* The Second Subjunctive Mood is peculiar to the English language. It is often erroneously used for the Indicative by those who think the conjunction *if* invariably governs the Subjunctive. Attention to the *time* of the action will decide which should be

used: as, If he ^{i. m.} writes the letter *now*, it will be in time; if he ^{p. t.} write the letter *to-morrow*, it will not be in time.

3. *Of Participles.*

Obs.—Because, in the general arrangement of verbs, according to their moods and tenses, the participles are placed between the infinitive and indicative moods, the learner is apt to imagine, that they form a part of the infinitive mood. To prevent this erroneous idea, the participles are here placed under a distinct head.

There are three participles, the *Present* or *Active* ; the *Past* or *Perfect* ; and the *Compound* : as,

p. pr. <i>Loving,</i>	p. pa. <i>loved,</i>	comp. p. <i>having loved.</i>
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The **PARTICIPLE** derives its name from its participating of the properties, not only of a verb, but of those of an adjective: as, *running*, I am running; a *running stream*: I have broken a glass: a *broken glass*.

The past participle must form a tense with the verb *to have* or *to be*, or it must be used adjectively: as,

s. v.	p. v.	
i. m.	p. m.	p. pa.
c. p. t.	p. t.	u. a.
i. s. I.	i. s. I.	q. r.

4. Of Number and Person.

Verbs have two numbers; the *Singular* and the *Plural*.

In each number there are *Three Persons* : as,

First Person, I love, We love.

Second Person, Thou lovest, Ye or you love,

Third Person. He loves. They love.

Besides the distinction of verbs into active, passive, and neuter, they are also called *Regular* or *Irregular*,

according to the termination of their *præter-imperfect tense* of the indicative mood, and their *past participle*.

1. *Of Regular Verbs.*

REGULAR VERBS are those which form the *præter-imperfect tense* of the indicative mood, and the past participle, by adding *d* or *ed* to the present tense of the indicative : as,

I <u>endure</u> ,	I <u>endured</u> ,	^{p. t.} ^{p. i. t.} ^{p. pa.} endured.
I <u>treat</u> ,	I <u>treated</u> ,	^{p. t.} ^{p. i. t.} ^{p. pa.} treated.

2. *Of Irregular Verbs.*

IRREGULAR VERBS are divided into three classes.

The **FIRST CLASS** comprises those which have the present tense of the indicative, and the past participle alike : as,

I <u>set</u> ,	I <u>set</u> ,	^{p. t.} ^{p. i. t.} ^{p. pa.} set.
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The **SECOND CLASS** is composed of those which form the *præter-imperfect* of the indicative, and the past participle alike : as,

I <u>have</u> ,	I <u>had</u> ,	^{p. t.} ^{p. i. t.} ^{p. pa.} had.
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The **THIRD CLASS** is composed of those whose *præter-imperfect* of the indicative and past participle are different : as,

I <u>am</u> ,	I <u>was</u> ,	^{p. t.} ^{p. i. t.} ^{p. pa.} been.
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Of the Conjugation of Verbs.

The **CONJUGATION** of a verb is the regular combination and arrangement of its several moods, tenses, numbers, and persons.

Obs.—1. In the following examples of conjugated verbs, the simplest form in which a verb can be conjugated, that is, without auxiliaries, is first exhibited in the four verbs *to have*, *to be*, *to treat*, and *to drive*. The same verbs are afterwards conjugated in their fullest form, that is, with all the auxiliaries that can be used.

Obs.—2. The participles are placed next to the infinitive mood, because, like it, they have in themselves no distinction of number or person.

Rules for Conjugating Verbs.

1. Conjugate an active verb by putting the word *them*, after every part of it; and add the *time*, as pointed out under the several tenses: Thus, Infinitive mood, one tense; present tense, to have: as, to have *them now*.

2. Conjugate a neuter verb by putting an *adjective* or *adverb* after every part of it, with the *time*: as, Participles, two; present participle, being *attentive now*; sitting *still now*.

3. Put no time to the past participle, because all the compound tenses are formed with it; but prove it according to Page 20, by putting *I have* before it.

4. Conjugate a passive verb by putting the words *by them* after it, and adding the time: as, Indicative mood; present tense, I am treated *by them now*.

Obs.—In the following tables of conjugated verbs, the verbs *to have* and *to be* are placed on opposite pages, that the tenses may be seen to correspond, and beneath them the verbs *to treat* and *to drive*, for the same reason. The same remark applies to the verbs in the active and passive forms, which are similarly arranged, on opposite pages.

Conjugation of the irregular active verb *to have*,
third class, without auxiliaries.

Inf. One tense.

p. t. to have.

Part. Two.

p. pr.

having,

p. pa.

had.

Ind. Two tenses.

p. t. I have, thou hast, he has, we, ye or you, they, have.

p. i. t. I had, thou hadst, he, we, ye or you, they, had.

Imp. One tense.

p. t. or f. t. have thou, have he, have we, ye or you, they.

Sub. One tense.

f. t.* if I have, if thou have, if he, we, ye or you, they have.

Conjugation of the regular active verb *to treat*,
without auxiliaries.

Inf. One tense.

p. t. to treat.

Part. Two.

p. pr.

treating,

p. pa.

treated.

Ind. Two tenses.

p. t. I treat, thou treatest, he treats, we, ye or you, they treat.

p. i. t. I treated, thou treatedst, he, we, ye, they treated.

Imp. One tense.

p. t. or f. t. treat thou, treat he, we, ye, they.

Sub. One tense.

f. t. if I treat, if thou treat, if he, we, ye, they, treat.

* This tense should be repeated thus ; If I have them to-morrow,
I shall be satisfied ; if thou have them to-morrow, thou wilt, &c.

Conjugation of the irregular neuter verb *to be*,
third class, without auxiliaries.

Inf. One tense.

p. t. to be.

Part. Two.

p. pr.

being,

p. pa.

been.

Ind. Two tenses.

p. t. I am, thou art, he is, we, ye or you, they are.
(anciently,)

I be, thou beest, he, we, ye or you, they be.

p. i. t. I was, thou wast, he was, we, ye or you, they were.
Imp. One tense.

p. t. or f. t. be thou, be he, be we, ye or you, they.

Sub. Two tenses, (see page 25.)

f. t. if I be, if thou be, if he, we, ye or you, they be.

c. t. (p. or f.) if I were, if thou wert, if he, we, ye or you, they, were.

Conjugation of the irregular active verb *to drive*,
third class, without auxiliaries.

Inf. One tense.

p. t. to drive.

Part. Two.

p. pr.

driving,

p. pa.

driven.

Ind. Two tenses.

p. t. I drive, thou drivest, he drives, we, ye, they, drive.
p. i. t. I drove, thou drovest, he, we, ye, they, drove.

Imp. One tense.

p. t. or f. t. drive thou, drive he, we, ye, they.

Sub. One tense.

f. t. if I drive, if thou drive, if he, we, ye, they, drive.

Conjugation of the irregular active verb *to have*, third class.

Inf. Two tenses.

p. t. to have. **pa. t. to have had.**

Part three.

p. pr. having, **p. pa.** had, **comp. p.** having had.

Ind. Eight tenses.

Four simple.

p. t. I have or do have, thou hast or dost have, he has or does have, we, ye, they, have or do have.

p. i. t. I had or did have, thou hadst or didst have, he, we, ye,
they, had or did have.

f. t. I shall have, thou wilt have, he will have, we shall have,
ye, they, will have.

c.t.(p.orf.) I should have, thou wouldest have, he would have, we should have, ye, they, would have.

Four compound.

c. p. t. I have had, thou hast had, he has had, we, ye, they, have had.

c. p. i. t. I had had, thou hadst had, he, we, ye, they, had had.

c. f. t. I shall have had, thou wilt have had, he will have had, we shall have had, ye, they, will have had.

c. c. t. (pa.) I should have had, thou wouldest have had, he would have had, we should have had, ye, they, would have had.

Imp. One tense.

p. t. or f. t. have, have thou or do thou have, let him have,* let us have, have ye or you, or do have, let them have.

1. Sub. Four tenses.

Two simple.

p. t. that I may have, that thou mayst have, that he, we, ye,
they may have.

p. i. t. that I might have, that thou mightst have, that he, we,
ve, they, might have.

Two compound

c. p. t. although I may have had, although thou mayst have had, although he, we, ye, they, may have had.

c. p. i. t. although I might have had, although thou mightst have had, although he, we, ye, they, might have had.

2. Sub. One tense.

f. t. if I have, if thou have, if he, we, ye, they, have.

* *Let* is used as an auxiliary in this form of the imperative mood; but, properly speaking, it is itself the principal verb, is active, and is used only in the second person singular and plural, governing the verb that follows it in the infinitive mood. The

Conjugation of the regular active verb : *to treat.*

Inf. Two tenses.

p. t. to treat, pa. t. to have treated.

Part. three.

p. pr.	p. pa.	comp. p.
treating,	treated,	having treated.

Ind. Eight tenses.

Four simple

p. t. I treat or do treat, thou treatest or dost treat, &c.
 p. i. t. I treated or did treat, &c.
 f. t. I shall treat, thou wilt treat, &c.
 c. t. (p. orf.) I should treat, thou wouldst treat, &c.

Four compound.

c. p. t. I have treated, &c.
 c. p. i. t. I had treated, &c.
 c. f. t. I shall have treated, &c.
 c. c. t. (pa.) I should have treated, &c.

Imp. One tense.

p. t. or f. t. treat, treat thou or do thou treat, let him treat, &c.

1. Sub. Four tenses.

Two simple.

p. t. that I may treat, &c.
p. i. t. that I might treat, &c.

Two compound.

c. p. t. although I may have treated, &c.
 c. p. i. t. although I might have treated, &c.

2. Sub. One tense.

f. t. if I treat, if thou treat, &c.

Conjugation of the regular passive verb :
to be treated.

Inf. Two tenses.

p. t. to be treated, pa. t. to have been treated.

Part. Three.

p. pr.	p. pa.	comp. p.
being treated,	been treated,	having been treated.

Ind. Eight tenses.

Four simple.

p. t.	I am treated, &c.
p. i. t.	I was treated, &c.
f. t.	I shall be treated, &c.
c. t. (p. orf.)	I should be treated, &c.

Four compound.

c. p. t.	I have been treated, &c.
c. p. i. t.	I had been treated, &c.
c. f. t.	I shall have been treated, &c.
c. c. t. (pa.)	I should have been treated, &c.

Imp. One teuse.

p. t. or f. t. be thou treated, or do thou be treated, &c.

1. Sub. Four tenses.

Two simple.

p. t.	that I may be treated, &c.
p. i. t.	that I might be treated, &c.

Two compound.

c. p. t.	although I may have been treated, &c.
c. p. i. t.	although I might have been treated, &c.

2. Sub. Two tenses.

f. t.	if I be treated, &c.
c. t. (p. orf.)	if I were treated, &c.

Conjugation of the irregular active verb: *to drive.*

Inf. Two tenses.

p. t. to drive, **pa. t. to have driven.**

Part. Three.

p. pr.	p. pa.	comp. p.
driving.	driven.	having driven.

Ind. Eight tenses.

Four simple,

p. t.	I drive or do drive, &c.
p. i. t.	I drove or did drive, &c.
f. t.	I shall drive, &c.
c.t. (p. or f.)	I should drive, &c.

Four compound.

c. p. t.	I have driven, &c.
c. p. i. t.	I had driven, &c.
c. f. t.	I shall have driven, &c.
c. c. t. (pa.)	I should have driven, &c.

Imp. One tense.

p. t. or f. t. drive, or drive thou, or do thou drive, &c.

1. Sub. Four tenses.

Two simple.

p. t. that I may drive, &c.
p. i. t. that I might drive, &c.

Two compound.

c. p. t. although I may have driven, &c.
 c. p. i. t. although I might have driven, &c.

2. Sub, One tense.

f. t. if I drive, &c.

Conjugation of the irregular passive verb :
to be driven.

Inf. Two tenses.

p. t. to be driven, pa. t. to have been driven.

Part. Three.

p. pr.	p. pa.	comp. p.
being driven,	been driven,	having been driven.

Ind. Eight tenses.

Four simple.

p. t.	I am driven, &c.
p. i. t.	I was driven, &c.
f. t.	I shall be driven, &c.
c. t. (p. or f.)	I should be driven, &c.

Four compound.

c. p. t.	I have been driven, &c.
c. p. i. t.	I had been driven, &c.
c. f. t.	I shall have been driven, &c.
c. c. t. (pa.)	I should have been driven, &c.

Imp. One tense.

p. t. or f. t. be thou driven, or do thou be driven, &c.

1. Sub. Four tenses.

Two simple.

p. t.	that I may be driven, &c.
p. i. t.	that I might be driven, &c.

Two compound.

c. p. t.	although I may have been driven, &c.
c. p. i. t.	although I might have been driven, &c.

2. Sub. Two tenses.

f. t.	if I be driven, &c.
c. t. (p. or f.)	if I were driven, &c.

The active verbs *to lay*, *to set*, and *to raise*, are often confounded with the neuter verbs *to lie*, *to sit*, and *to rise*. Also the neuter verb *to fly*, with the two neuter verbs *to flee* and *to flow*.

To Lay signifies *to put* in a horizontal position ; *to lie* signifies *to be* in that position : as, *He lays* the book upon the table, and there *it lies* ; *he laid* the book down, and there *it lay* ; *he has laid* it down, and there *it has lain*, &c.

The following table will show the meaning of these verbs, and the changes they undergo.

a. v.	lay,	laid,	laid,	<i>to put in a horizontal [position.</i>
n. v.	lie,	lay,	lain,	<i>to be in a horizontal [position.</i>
n. v.	rise,	rose,	risen,	<i>to get up.</i>
a. v.	raise,	raised,	raised,	<i>to lift up.</i>
n. v.	sit,	sat,	sat,	<i>to be seated.</i>
a. v.	set,	set,	set,	<i>to put in a vertical [position.</i>
n. v.	set,	set,	set,	<i>to go down.</i>
n. v.	fly,	flew,	flown,	<i>to move with wings.</i>
n. v. s. a. flee,	fled,	fled,	fled,	<i>to run from danger.</i>
n. v.	flow,	flowed,	flowed,	<i>to run as water.</i>

Exercise on the Verbs To rise and To raise, To set and To sit, To fly and To flow.

The verbs in the following sentences must be conjugated throughout *all* the tenses, as the verbs, *to lay*, and *to lie*, have been done in the second paragraph above.

He *rises*, and *raises* his arm.

He *sets* the chair, and I *sit*.

The bird *flies* over the water that *flows*.

He *raises* his terms, and his terms *rise*.

Of Neuter Defective Verbs.

The NEUTER DEFECTIVE VERBS are those which are used only in some of their moods and tenses. The principal of them are,

p. t.	p. i. t.
Can	*Could
May	*Might
Must	Must
Ought	*Ought
Shall	*Should
Will	*Would

In addition to the above list there are two defective verbs, probably active; *Quoth*, and *Ken*.

1. *Of Can and Could.*

Can and *Could* can never be used at any time as auxiliaries; they are always neuter defective verbs, and require the verb that follows them to be in the infinitive mood. This is evident from the impossibility of correctly translating them into any other language when in connexion with another verb, without rendering them by the corresponding verb, and putting the following verb in the infinitive.

2. *Of May and Might.*

May and *Might* are auxiliaries and signs of the first subjunctive mood when they are preceded by *that*, signifying *in order that*, or *although*: as, I come here, that, or in order that I ^{1. s. m.}may learn; I will ask, although he ^{1. s. m.}may refuse. In all other cases *may* and *might* are neuter defective verbs.

* The p. i. t. of these verbs is also sometimes used as the conditional tense.

3. *Of Must and Ought.*

These verbs are never used but as neuter defective verbs.

4. *Of Should.*

The word *Should* is used in four different ways;

1st. As a neuter defective verb: as, You should learn the verbs.

When *should* signifies *ought*, it is not a sign of the conditional tense, but a neuter defective verb: as, you should, that is, you ought, to study.

2nd. As an auxiliary, or sign of the conditional tense: as, I should ^{c.t.} learn the verbs, if I had a master.

As a sign of the conditional tense it is used only in the first person singular and plural, and has always a condition annexed to it.

3rd. As a sign of the 1. s. m.: as, It is necessary that I should ^{1. s. m.} come; it was expected that I should ^{1. s. m.} go.

4th. As a sign of the 2. s. m.: as, If he should ^{2. s. m.} pay attention he will succeed.

5. *Of Shall and Will.*

The sign of the future tense in the indicative mood is generally *shall* in the first person, and *will* in the second and third. Sometimes, however, *shall* is also used in the second and third persons: as, My servant will carry your letter to the post; or, my servant shall carry your letter to the post.

In the following case the idea of being *caused to act* is added to that of futurity;

“ Whose gray top
Shall tremble, he descending.”

In such sentences as the following; You shall do it, whether you will or not, in which the idea of being compelled is expressed, *shall* is a neuter defective verb.

6. *Of Will and Would.*

When *will* and *would* are convertible into *to be willing*, they are not signs of the future and conditional tenses, but neuter defective verbs: as, Will you lend me a book? I invited him, but he would not come.

7. *Of the Auxiliaries Do and Did.*

Do and *did*, when used as auxiliaries, are chiefly employed in negative forms of expressions: thus, instead of saying, I love not; I loved not; we generally say, I *do* not love; I *did* not love.

When used in the emphatic form, *do* is a sign of the imperative mood; as, do ^{imp.} learn your lessons.

The following is a list of the Irregular Verbs of the third class.

p. t.	p. t. t.	p. pa.
Am	was	been
Arise	arose	arisen
Awake	awaked or awoke	awaked
Bear	bare	born
Bear (to carry)	bore	borne
Beat	beat	beat or beaten
Begin	began	begun
Bid	bid or bade	bid or bidden
Bite	bit	bit or bitten
Blow	blew	blown
Break	broke	broken

p. t.	p. i. t.	p. p.
Chide	chid	chid or chidden
Choose	chose	chosen
Cleave	clove or cleft	cleft or cloven
Cleave (to stick)	cleaved	clcaved
Clothe	clothed	clothed or clad
Come	came	come
Crow	crew or crowed	crowed
Dare (n. v.)	durst	dared
Dare (a. v. to challenge)	dared	dared
Do	did	done
Draw	drew	drawn
Drive	drove	driven
Drink	drank	drunk
Eat	eat or ate	eaten
Fall	fell	fallen
Fly	flew	flown
Forget	forgot	forgotten
Forsake	forsook	forsaken
Freeze	froze	frozen
Give	gave	given
Go	went	gone
Grave	graved	graved or graven
Grow	grew	grown
Hew	hewed	hewn
Hide	hid	hidden
Know	knew	known
Lade	laded	laded or laden
Lie	lay	lain
Load	loaded	loaded or loaden
Mow	mowed	mowed or mown
Ride	rode	rode or ridden

p.t.	p.t.	p.p.
Ring	rang or rung	rung
Rise	rose	risen
Rive	rived	riven
Run	ran	run
Saw	sawed	sawed or sawn
See	saw	seen
Shake	shook	shaken
Shape	shaped	shaped or shapen
Shave	shaved	shaved or shaven
Shear	sheared	shorn
Show	showed	shown
Sing	sang	sung
Sink	sank	sunk
Slay	slew	slain
Slide	slid	slidden
Smite	smote	smitten
Sow	sowed	sowed or sown
Speak	spoke	spoken
Spit (to put on a spit)	spit	spit
Spit	spat	spitten
Spring	sprang or sprung	sprung
Steal	stole	stolen
Stride	strid or strode	stridden
Strike	struck	struck or stricken
Strive	strove	striven
Strow or Strew	strowed	strowed or strown
Swear	swore	sworn
Swell	swelled	swelled or swollen
Swim	swam or swum	swum

p. t.	p. i. t.	p. pa.
Take	took	taken
Tear	tore	torn
Thrive	thrived or throve	thriven
Throw	threw	thrown
Tread	trod	trodden
Wax	waxed	waxed or waxen
Wear	wore	worn
Weave	wove	woven
Work	worked or wrought	worked or wrought
Write	wrote	written.

SECTION 6.

Of Adverbs.

Some ADVERBS are compared like adjectives: as, *sooner, soonest*. The adverbs ending in *ly* are compared by prefixing the other adverbs *more* and *most*: as, *Wisely, more wisely, most wisely*.

The adverb *exceedingly* drops the *ly* when it precedes another adverb which also ends in *ly*: as, *They rejected the advice, and conducted themselves exceeding indiscretely*.

SECTION 7.

Of Prepositions.

The Rules and Exercises in the Syntax on the subject of the PREPOSITIONS will sufficiently explain their nature and use.

SECTION 8.

Of Conjunctions.

There are two sorts of Conjunctions; the *Copulative* and the *Disjunctive*.

The CONJUNCTION COPULATIVE serves to connect sentences, by expressing an addition without any contrast in sense: as, You are happy, ^{a.c.}because you are good. The conjunction *and*, though it may unite words of opposite signification, must still be considered a copulative, because it unites the words under a similar con-

struction: as, ^{a.c.}_{u.2.x} Virtue *and* vice are opposites.
x x

The CONJUNCTION DISJUNCTIVE serves, not only to connect sentences, but also to express opposition of meaning more or less intense: as, ^{c.d.}Though he was frequently reproved, ^{c.d.}yet he did not reform; they came with her, ^{c.d.}but they went away without her.

Of the word That.

The word *That* is three parts of speech. It was originally a demonstrative adjective.

It is a *demonstrative adjective*, when it qualifies a substantive: as, ^{d.a.}_{g.m.} *That* man.

It is a *relative pronoun*, when it has an antecedent, and may be converted into *who* or *which*: as, The man ^{r.p.}_{a.} *that* I ^{r.p.}_{a.} saw; the book ^{r.p.}_{b.} *that* I ^{r.p.}_{b.} bought.

It is a *conjunction*, when it unites two sentences, and cannot be expressed by *who* or *which*: as, I ^{a.c.}_x know ^{a.c.}_{u.2.x} that he is in town.

Exercise on the word That.

Obs.—In this exercise, and in the following exercise on the word *as*, the words *that* and *as* are all that should be parsed at present; because the learner is not yet sufficiently advanced to parse the sentences completely.

I take pains that I may improve.

That girl plays well.

The boy that beat his dog is the son of that farmer.

I wish that you would advise John to be more industrious.

I said that I liked study.

I told you that that ^{x w.} was the same person that I saw yesterday.

Of the word As.

The word *As* is three parts of speech.

It is a *relative pronoun*, when it has an antecedent, qualified by *such*, *so many*, or *as many*, either expressed or understood : as,

Such an offer ^{r. p.} as ^{q. o.} I ^{r. p.} made, ^{q. o.} was worth your acceptance ; (*as*, a relative pronoun ; having for antecedent, *offer* ; object of, *made*.)

Reconciliation was offered on conditions ^{r. p.} as ^{q. o.} were consistent with a permanent union ; (meaning, ^{x w.} *such* moderate conditions, &c.)

It is an *adverb*, when it qualifies an *adjective* or *adverb* : as,



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III.

TAX.

TER I.

OF SYNTAX.

ived from *over*, **together**, and

vement and government of

word which one **word** has
number, case, and **person**.

word which one **word** has over
number, tense, or case.

omblage of words **forming** a
was goes; the bird sings

it but one **subject**, and one
art.

nsists of two or **more simple**
ther: as, *Life is short, and*

med in any language without
(native,) and a finite **verb**: as,

verb may be found by **asking**
what?

On conditions *as* moderate; thou shouldst love thy
 neighbour *as* sincerely as thou lovest thyself.

It is a *conjunction*, when it does not refer to an antecedent, and when it unites two sentences; as, You did
 it, as well as I — — (did it, understood.)

Exercise on the word As.

You are as sincere as I am.
 Such friendship as your's is, I must ever esteem.
 There are not so many persons in that room as you suppose.
 I esteem John as highly as I esteem Charles.
 He presented such documents as were conclusive.
 There were not so many persons as I expected.
 I received as many letters as were expected.
 He went, as well as such persons as were invited.

SECTION 9.

Of Interjections.

INTERJECTIONS are too insignificant Parts of Speech to require any further remark, than, that in familiar conversation they are always inelegant; and only admissible in highly impassioned orations or addresses.

PART III.

SYNTAX.

CHAPTER I.

A GENERAL VIEW OF SYNTAX.

The word SYNTAX is derived from *σύν*, *together*, and *τάσσω*, *I put in order*.

SYNTAX teaches the agreement and government of words in a sentence.

AGREEMENT is the concord which one word has with another in gender, number, case, and person.

GOVERNMENT is the power which one word has over another in directing its mood, tense, or case.

A SENTENCE is an assemblage of words forming a complete sense: as, *Thomas goes*; *the bird sings sweetly*.

A simple sentence has in it but one subject, and one finite verb: as, *Life is short.*

A compound sentence consists of two or more simple sentences connected together: as, *Life is short, and art is long.*

No sentence can be formed in any language without a subject, (that is, a nominative,) and a finite verb: as, *I go.*

The nominative to any verb may be found by asking the question *who?* or *what?*

A finite verb is any part of a verb except the infinitive mood, and the three participles; or, a finite verb is any part of a verb that has a nominative to it.

When the verb in a sentence is active there must also be an object, either expressed, or understood: as,

I teach him; I teach him. con

These examples should be read thus: *I*, personal pronoun; first singular; nominative to, *teach*. Teach, irregular active verb, second class; indicative mood; present tense; first singular, to agree with, *I*. *Him*, personal pronoun; third singular, object of, *teach*. *I teach*, (to be read as above;) *Caret*, object of, *teach*. *Constantly*, adverb; qualifying, *teach*.

Obs.—The *caret* cannot, in this sentence, be parsed more fully, as it is uncertain, whether it stands for a *substantive*: as, *grammar*, or, for a *personal pronoun*: as, *him*.

The *Nominative* in a sentence must be a *substantive*,

or a substantive pronoun: as, The man goes; he goes; who goes; himself goes.

The same may be said of the Object: as, He teaches

I. S.	P. P.	P. P.
the <u>man</u> ; he <u>teaches</u> <u>him</u> ;	<u>teaches</u> <u>him</u> ;	<u>teaches</u> <u>whom</u> ;
teaches <u>himself</u> .		

CHAPTER II.

RULES OF SYNTAX.

To which are appended Exercises containing instances of false Syntax, disposed under the particular Rules.

As the learner will now commence parsing very fully, some Rules will here be laid down to which he should strictly adhere, and in their order.

1. *Read* the sentence through, correcting the error, or errors.
2. *Name* the first finite verb; and, then, its nominative; then, the next finite verb, and its nominative; and so on, through the whole sentence or paragraph.
3. *Parse* fully the first word (consulting the Table of Proofs;) then, the second, and so on through the whole paragraph, taking every word as it comes.
4. *Write* the paragraph, with lines apart to allow room for the parsing; and let the words not be too crowded, that room may be given for the carets needful to be inserted.
5. *Dash* the first finite verb, and *cross* its nominative; the next, and its nominative; and so on.
6. *Parse in writing* every word in the order in which it occurs: thus,

		ir.a.v.s.s.n.					
		i.m.					
^{s.} s.p.		^{p.t.} s.p.d.	^{s.} s.s.	^{s.} m.	^{s.} s.s.	^{c.d.} u.2.s.	^{s.} s.s.
Disappointments	<u>sink</u>		the	heart	of	man;	but the renewal
x s.			<u>~~~~~</u>	<u>g.</u>	<u>~~~~~</u>	<u>o.</u>	<u>g.</u>
		ir.a.v.s.s.n.					
		i.m.					
^{s.} s.	^{s.} s.s.	^{p.t.} s.s.r.	^{s.} s.s.				
of	hope	<u>gives</u>		consolation.			
<u>~~~~~</u>	<u>a.</u>	<u>~~~~~</u>	<u>g.</u>				

(This sentence should be read in the following manner: First finite verb, sink; nominative, *disappointments*; next finite verb, gives; nominative, *renewal*. *Disappointments*, substantive; third plural; nominative to, sink. *Sink*, irregular active verb, third

class, sometimes neuter; indicative mood; present tense; third plural, to agree with, *disappointments*. *Heart*, substantive; third singular; object of, *sink*. *Of*, preposition; having for object, *man*. *Man*, substantive; third singular; object of, *of*. *But*, conjunction disjunctive; uniting two sentences. *Renewal*, substantive; third singular; nominative to, *gives*. *Of*, preposition; having for object, *hope*. *Hope*, substantive; third singular; object of, *of*. *Gives*, irregular active verb, third class, rarely neuter; indicative mood; present tense; third singular, to agree with, *renewal*. *Consolation*, substantive; third singular; object of, *gives*.)

Obs.—An example will be given how to parse and read any peculiar word the first time it occurs.

RULE I.

ON THE NOMINATIVES TO THE FINITE VERB.

A finite verb must agree with its nominative in number and person: as,

	Ir. n. v. 3.		Ir. n. v. 3.
	i. m.		i. m.
I	<u>P. t.</u>	P. P.	<u>P. t.</u>
	<u>I. s. L.</u>	<u>I. s. L.</u>	<u>I. s. L.</u>
I	<u>am</u> ;	<u>thou</u>	<u>art</u> ;
	<u>x a.</u>	<u>x a.</u>	<u>x L</u>
			<u>a. n. h.</u>
			<u>P. p.</u>
			<u>I. p. w.</u>
we			<u>we</u>
			<u>are</u> ;
			<u>x a.</u>
P. p.	<u>z. p. y.</u>	<u>P. p.</u>	<u>a. p. t.</u>
you	<u>are</u> ;	<u>they</u>	<u>are</u> .
	<u>x a.</u>	<u>x a.</u>	

EXERCISE ON RULE I.

1. Fifty pounds of wheat contains forty pounds of flour.
2. The number of the inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland do not exceed sixteen millions.
3. In the conduct of Parmenio a mixture of wisdom and folly were very conspicuous.
4. The inquisitive and curious is generally talkative.

5. Has the goods been sold to advantage ? and did thou embrace the proper season ?
6. The sincere is always esteemed.
7. In him were happily blended true dignity with softness of manners.
8. The person will have been executed when the pardon arrive.
9. Ridiculed, despised, and persecuted, he maintain his principles.
10. The progress from virtue to vice are gradual.
11. The fame of this person and of his wonderful works were diffused throughout the country.
12. So much both of ability and merit are seldom found.
13. Nothing but vain and foolish pursuits delight some persons.

Explanatory Notes on the preceding Exercise.

1. ^{n. a.} ^{q. p.} *Fifty*; numeral adjective; qualifying, *pounds*.

2. ^{R. & L. u. c. ~~~} *The second of* ^{q. d. a.} *And*; uniting two objects. Do exceed. Parse the principal verb, *exceed*, and merely dash the auxiliaries whenever they occur. ^{adv.} ^{q. d. a.} *Not*; qualifying, *do exceed*.

4. ^{u. p. u.} ^{c. c.} ^{u. 2. a.} ^{q. p. u.} ^{q. p.} *Inquisitive and curious* [^] *caref*, stands for persons; substantive; third plural; nominative to, *are*. ^{adv.} ^{q. a.} *Generally*.

8. *Person*.
^{x. w. h. b. a.}

^{p. pa.}
^{u. a.}
^{q. h.}
9. *Ridiculed*; past participle; used adjectively; qualifying,
he. ^{u. 2. a.} *And*.

12. *So much*; *Much* is an adverb, and qualifies either a verb or an adverb: as, I walk *much*; *much* ^{v. q. w.} ^{q. t.} ^{adv.} too fast. It is sometimes used

substantively: as, I see *much* ^{adv.} ^{u. a.} ^{r. p.} ^{q. a.} ^{q. a. & m.} a. to admire. Qualified by another adverb, it often becomes an adverbial expression, used substantively: as,

adv. ex.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u. a. \\ 3. a. \\ So \text{ } much \\ \times i. f. \end{array} \right\}$$
 both of ability and merit, &c.

q. a. & m.
Both.

No ^{q. a. t.}
$$\left| \begin{array}{l} s. a. \\ 3. a. \\ \times d. \end{array} \right|$$
 ^{c. d.} ^{u. 2. s.} *vain and foolish pursuits* ^{r. a. v. a. s. n.} ^{l. m.} ^{p. t.} ^{q. p. u.}
^{x d. u.} ^Λ ^Λ

delights ^{s. p.} ^{3. a. t.} some persons: the first caret stands for, *delight* understood; the second for, *some*; the third for, *persons*.

RULE I. NOTE I.

The infinitive mood of a verb, or part of a sentence, or a whole sentence, is sometimes the nominative to the verb: as,

To err ^{r. n. v.} ^{ir. n. v.} *occasions* ^{p. t.} ^{3. a. c.} *perplexity.* ^{s. a.} ^{x i. r.} *To do* ^{v.} ^{ir. a. v. a. s. n.} *your* ^{p. a. p.}
^{x o.} ^{l. m.} ^{3. a. e.} ^{q. d.} ^{inf.} ^Λ ^{q. d.}

duty ^{s. p. v.} ^{l. m.} *is required* ^{p. t.} ^{3. a. v.} *of you.* ^{y.} ^{p. p.} *That she* ^{* g. c. c.} ^{p. p.} *will* ^{s. s.}
^{d.} ^{l. m.} ^{3. a. v.} ^Λ ^Λ ^{x w. c.}

come ^{ir. n. v. 3.} ^{ir. a. v. 3. n.} *gives* ^{p. t.} ^{3. a. *} *pleasure.* ^{s. a.} ^Λ

◊; Part of the sentence, nominative to, is required. Is required; third singular, to agree with, part of the sentence.

*; The whole sentence, nominative to, gives.

EXERCISE ON RULE I. NOTE I.

1. To work moderately promote health.
2. To love your enemies are enjoined on you in Scripture.
3. To complain show a proud and discontented spirit.
4. To maintain opinions stiffly do not evidence their real worth.
5. To have been censured by so judicious a friend have greatly discouraged me.
6. To do unto all men, as we would that they, in similar circumstances, should do unto us, constitute the great principle of virtue.
7. To spend our time in contending about trifles mark a litigious spirit.
8. To rise with the lark give extra time for study.
9. To confer favours on others in expectation of a return, display a mean and despicable mind.
10. To be prepared for adversity mark a well-regulated mind.
11. To misspend time manifest great thoughtlessness.
12. To live soberly, righteously and piously are required of all men.

Explanatory Notes on the preceding Exercise.

part. a.

3. *Discontented*; participial adj. (having the form of a participle, though derived from no verb.)

p. d. v.

i. m.

c. t.

l. p. w.

6. Would; neuter defective verb; indicative mood; conditional

ir. n. v. 3. s. s.

l. s. m.

p. t.

l. p. t.

tense; first plural, to agree with, *we*. Should do.

R. D. V. S. S.
p. pr.
7. *Contending.*
~~~~~  
L

R. D. V. S. S.  
S. P.  
9. *Others.*  
~~~~~  
O

comp. part. a.
p. pa.
adv. u. a.
q. r. q. m.

11. *Well-regulated*; compound participial adjective; qualifying mind.

RULE I. NOTE II.

1. *The relative is the nominative to the following finite verb, when no other nominative comes between it and that verb: as, Who goes; the lady who instructs us is in town.*

2. *But when there is a nominative between the relative and the following finite verb, the relative will generally be the object of that verb, or of some preposition: as, The person whom I saw is expected; the person*

from whom I received the news is in town.

3. *The relative agrees with its antecedent in number and person, though not in case; and, when it is in the nominative, the verb will agree with it accordingly: as,*

P. P.	R. P.	P. P.	R. P.	P. P.	R. P.
1 s.	L	1 s. w.	1 s.	1 p.	1 s.
I,	who	am	;	we,	who
x s.	~~~~~	~~~~~		x s.	~~~~~

Who; relative pronoun; having for antecedent, I; therefore, first singular, &c.

4. *When the relative who is used interrogatively, it is always of the third person singular or plural, and has no antecedent: as,*

^{r. p.} ^{u. int.} ^{a. s. w.} <i>Who</i> <u>goes</u> ? ^{x. g.}	^{r. p.} ^{u. int.} ^{s. p.} <i>who</i> <u>go</u> ? ^{x. g.}	^{r. p.} ^{u. int.} ^{s. a. or s. p.} <i>who</i> <u>had</u> <u>them</u> ? ^{x. h.}
---	--	--

5. What is sometimes used interrogatively, and is third singular, or third plural; but, when so used, it is always in the objective case.

EXERCISE ON RULE I. NOTE II.

1. The smiles that encourages severity of judgment hide malice and insincerity.
2. The mechanism of clocks and watches, which were totally unknown a few centuries ago, is now greatly improved.
3. From the character of those who you associate with, your own will be estimated.
4. That student who I gave the book to, deserves it.
5. Who shall I send to you? Send my little brother.
6. They who we see in search of wisdom will certainly find her.
7. Rebecca took goodly raiment, which were with her in the house, and put it upon Jacob.
8. Not one in fifty of those whom in common conversation are called by the name of deists, understand the nature of the religion they reject.
9. He saw a newly-created knight upon who his dignity sits awkwardly.
10. There are some evils of life which equally affects the prince and the people.
11. He returned the goods which was stolen, and made all the reparation in his power.
12. Whom has done that wicked thing?
13. Who did the Queen send on that embassy?

14. Not one of those who thou seest clothed in purple is completely happy.

15. Who do you see ?

Explanatory Notes on the preceding Exercise.

2. *Unknown* \wedge \wedge \wedge ^{p.} *the three carets stand for, at, distance, of;* the article *the* not requiring a caret, as it is not parsed.

Centuries. \wedge ^{p. p.} \wedge ^{u. s.} \wedge ^{q. c. u.} *Ago;* this word is a contraction of *agone*, an old past participle.

3. *Own* \wedge ^{p. p.} \wedge ^{u. s.} \wedge ^{q. c. u.} \times ^{w. b. e.} *Own* is an obsolete past participle of the verb *to owe*.

5. *Little*; This word is an *adjective*, when it qualifies a substantive, or a substantive pronoun, and expresses *size*: as, A *little* \wedge ^{p. p.} \wedge ^{q. h.} man; he is *little*. It is an *adverb*, when it qualifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb, and expresses *quantity*: as,

I walk *little*; he is *little* industrious; it is *little* less known. The *adverb*, *little*, is sometimes used substantively: as, Take a

\wedge ^{adv.} \wedge ^{p.} \wedge ^{adv.} *little* \wedge ^{adv.} \wedge ^{adv.} *(of)* \wedge ^{adv.} *wine.*

8. *One* \wedge ^{n. s.} \wedge ^{q. p. u.} *he rejects; caret stands for which.*

11. *He*; the verbs being both active, and in the same tense.

14. *Clothed*; qualifying *whom*. This will be evident to the Latin scholar, if he translate the sentence.

RULE I. NOTE III.

A noun of multitude, or signifying many, is frequently the nominative to the verb; and it may have a verb, or

pronoun agreeing with it either of the singular or plural number; yet, not without regard to the import of the word, as conveying unity or plurality of idea.

When a noun of multitude may be expressed by the tout ensemble, it conveys unity of idea, and requires a verb to agree with it in the singular: as,

n. m.
u.
s. s.
x. w.

*The crowd was great. **Crowd**; noun of multitude;*

*conveying unity of idea; therefore, third singular; nominative to, was. *But, when it may be expressed by each individual, or all the individuals, it conveys plurality of idea, and requires a verb in the plural number:**

n. m.
p. p.
x. w.

*as, The crowd were divided in their sentiments. **Crowd**; noun of multitude; conveying plurality of idea; therefore, &c.*

EXERCISE I. ON RULE I. NOTE III.

1. The company are assembled. They are composed of persons possessing very different opinions.
2. A herd of cattle peacefully grazing afford a pleasing sight.
3. The crowd were so great, that the judges with difficulty made their way through them.
4. The corporation of York consist of a mayor, aldermen, and a common council.
5. The committee was divided in its sentiments, and it has referred the business to the general meeting.
6. The British nation are quiet and generous.
7. The court have just ended, having sat through the trial of a very long cause.

8. The British parliament are composed of king, lords, and commons.
9. The shoal of herrings were of an immense extent.
10. The regiment consist of a thousand men.
11. The meeting have established several salutary regulations.
12. The council was not unanimous, and it separated without coming to any determination.
13. The committee were very full when this point was decided ; and their judgment has not been called in question.
14. No society are chargeable with the disapproved misconduct of particular members.
15. A variety of pleasing objects charm the eye.
16. The variety of the productions of genius, like that of the operations of nature, are without limit.
17. A variety of articles is sent for your approbation.

EXERCISE II.—*On sentences in which both forms are correct.*

18. The fleet were seen sailing up the river ; or,
The fleet was seen sailing up the river.
19. The fleet has all arrived, and it is moored in safety ; or,
The fleet have all arrived, and they are moored in safety.
20. The remnant of the people were persecuted ; or,
The remnant of the people was persecuted.

Explanatory Notes on the preceding Exercises.

2. *Grazing* ; this word cannot here be used adjectively, as is evident by translating it into French ; it must therefore be parsed thus : *grazing*.

r. n. v.
p. pr.

10. *Thousand* \wedge *men*; object of, of understood.

15. *Variety*; this word is a noun of multitude when it is convertible into *various*: as, A *variety* of books are sent; that is, *various* books. But if, instead of saying, A variety of pleasing objects charms the eye, we say, *Various* objects, &c., it conveys a different idea.

16. *Like* \wedge *that* u.u; like unto that variety.

RULE I. NOTE IV.

Every finite verb must have a nominative expressed or understood: as,

He has certainly been diligent, and \wedge will probably succeed.

Obs.—Some sentences in the following Exercise do not contain an error; the force of the rule being, when to *express* the nominative, and when to *supply its place* by a caret, as understood.

As the learner may have some difficulty in ascertaining when the nominative should be expressed, and when it should be understood, the following rules may be of use.

1. *When two or more verbs are of the same kind and of the same mood, tense, number, and person, one word may be the nominative to them all: as, Jane takes the children to school, and brings them back again.*

2. *When two or more verbs are of the same kind, but of different moods, tenses, numbers, or persons, a separate nominative must be expressed or understood to each: as, Jane took them to-day; and*

she ^{3. s. s.} will bring them back to-morrow, or, and ^{x w. b.} *Λ* ^{3. s. s. u.} will bring them back.

3. *But when one of these verbs is active and the other passive, each must have a separate nominative expressed: as, Jane has taken* ^{3. s. J.} *the children to school this morning, and she* ^{3. s. s.} will be reproved ^{x w. b. r.} *for the lateness of her return.*

4. *When the verbs are united by disjunctive conjunctions, a separate nominative, expressed or understood, is necessary to each: as,* ^{3. s. J.} *Jane took* ^{3. s. u.} *the children to school, but* ^{x t.} ^{3. L} ^{3. s. u.} *Λ left* ^{3. s. s.} *them to come home alone.*

EXERCISE ON RULE I. NOTE IV.

1. In your whole behaviour be humble and obliging.
2. The book is his; but was mine.
3. All have a talent for something.
4. This hat is mine; that hat is thine.
5. "Will martial flames for ever fire thy mind,
"And never, never, be to Heaven resign'd."
6. Think much and speak little.
7. Go you a little further from me.
8. Happiness does not grow up of its own accord;
demands long cultivation, and much labour.

Explanatory Notes on the preceding Exercise.

1. *Be* ^{fr. n. v. 3.} ^{imp.} ^{2. p. y. u.} *× b:* the word *your*, in the sentence requires *be* to be *second plural.*

^{p. a. p.}
^{u. ab.}
^{3. s.}
^{q. b.}
2. *His.*

3. ^{q. p. u.} *All* ^Λ ^{3. s. s. u.} *Some* | *thing.*

5.
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{adv. ex.} \\ \text{q. w. f.} \\ \text{adv.} \\ \text{p.} \\ \text{u. a.} \\ \text{c.} \\ \text{s. a.} \end{array} \right\}$$
 And never wilt thou be to Heaven, &c.
 P. P.
 u. a.
 q. t.
Resign'd.

RULE I. NOTE V.

Avoid superfluous nominatives. Every nominative case, except the nominative case absolute, should belong to some verb either expressed or understood.

EXERCISE ON RULE I. NOTE V.

1. The cares of this world they often choke the growth of virtue.
2. He, having been deserted by all his friends, he soon became discouraged.
3. A plain understanding, it is often joined with great worth.
4. Bad men they often honour virtue at the bottom of their heart.
5. The contented mind it spreads cheerfulness and ease around it.
6. He and William they live together in harmony.
7. That kind of pleasure it weakens and debases the mind.
8. Dissimulation in youth it acts the part of fore-runner to perfidy in old age.
9. It brightens every thing around us a contented, happy temper.

Explanatory Notes on the preceding Exercise.

P. PR.
U. S.
S. S.

3. *Understanding.*8. *Youth*; This word is used in three different senses: as, I

^{U. S.} ^{U. S.} ^{n. m.}
saw a *youth*; in my *youth*; the *youth* of the parish are collected
on the green. *Fore-runner.*

RULE I. NOTE VI.

When a nominative is placed before the present participle of a verb, and is not the nominative to any following finite verb, it is said to be used absolutely: as,

^{P. PR.} ^{U. S.} ^{U. S.}
He being dead, his brother succeeded; *shame* being
lost, all virtue is lost.

Absolute in this case, means separated, not positive.

EXERCISE ON RULE I. NOTE VI.

1. Thee, deceiving me once, I will never trust thee again.
2. Our conduct's meeting with their approbation, we were immediately promoted.
3. The atmosphere's being clear, and my sight good, I beheld distinctly the most distant objects.
4. The vessel's being leaky, the captain made for the port.
5. Him rising, all eyes were fixed on him.
6. I was unhappily left on shore, the captain's sailing when a breeze sprung up.
7. My brother's not arriving, I remained at home.

8. I altered my line of conduct, him not entirely approving it.

9. Time's bringing a gentle and powerful opiate to my misfortunes, I became tranquil under them.

RULE II.

ON APPPOSITION.

Words meaning the same person or thing, that is, words only explanatory of other words, are in the same case by apposition: as, William, the Conqueror, landed in England; the Iliad, that divine poem, was written by Homer.

Great care must be taken not to put words in apposition which do not mean the same person or thing: as,

“ And so but mimick ancient wits at best,

“ As *apes*, our *grandsires*, in their doublets drest;”

Here *grandsires* is not in apposition to *apes*, but is the object of, *mimicked*, understood: as, *Apes* ^{a.p.a.} _{x m.u.} [^] our *grandsires*. _{m.u.}

Obs.—In this and the two following Exercises there is no grammatical error, as the substantive does not undergo any change on account of case.

EXERCISE ON RULE II.

1. My friend Charles is faithful; therefore, trust him without fear.

2. Thou, the witness of the deed, art not free from guilt for not having prevented it.

3. Many souls are ruined by the love of money, the god of this world.

4. King William, the Reformer, succeeded his brother, George the Fourth.

5. Anna Boleyn, wife of Henry the Eighth, was beheaded at the Tower, the citadel of London.

6. My sister Jane is gone with my brothers George and William.

7. He, my best earthly friend, turned his back on me.

8. The ass, the stupid ass, actually opened the gate.

9. Is there any reason, any solid reason, for such a conclusion ?

RULE II. NOTE I.

The neuter verb to be takes the same case after as before it, on the principle of apposition: as, James is

a *scholar*;
x i. app. i.

Scholar, nominative after, is, in apposition to, James.

Consequently, when the verb to be is finite, it will take a nominative after it: as,

It was I; it was thou; it was

he; it was she; but, when it is in the

x w. app. i. x w. x w. app. i.
infinitive mood, it will sometimes take a nominative, and sometimes an object after it, according to the case which precedes it: as,

Is it possible to be he; I know it to
x i. x b. app. i. x k. ~~~k.
be him.
~~~b. app. i.

Obs.—An Exercise on the latter case will be placed after Rule VI. before the Notes under that rule. See page 82. Exercise II.

Some grammarians have thought that when the verb to be comes between two nominatives of different num-

bers, either of which may be considered the subject of the affirmation, that is, the nominative to the verb, the verb to be may agree with either of them: as, His meat

x w.

2. s. m. was locusts; or, were locusts; the wages of sin

x w. app. m. x p. l. x were. x i. app. d.

3. s. d. is death; or, are death.

x i. x a. app. w.

But, as a general rule, it will be better to make the verb agree with that nominative which is next to it; or, if both are equally near, with that which precedes it: as,

His civilities were no certain argument of his good

x w. x p. a. x w. app. c.

education.

EXERCISE ON RULE II. NOTE I.

1. Virtue is a universal charm.
2. A life of dissipation is an enemy to health, fortune, and character.
3. He was a man of knowledge, learning, politeness, and religion.
4. Man is the noblest work of the creation.
5. True charity is not the meteor which occasionally glares; but it is the luminary, which, in its orderly course, dispenses a benignant influence.
6. The fin of a fish is the limb, by which it balances its body and moves in the water.
7. The true worship of God is an important and awful service.
8. Self is the chief idol of man.
9. An Independent is a person, who, in religious matters, holds the opinion, that every separate congregation of believers is a church.

RULE II. NOTE II.

Several neuter and several passive verbs, as welt as the verb to be, take the same case after as before them, on the principle of apposition : as, He will become a poet ; he died a martyr ; he was accounted a poet ; he is called John.

x w. b. app. h. x d. x d. app. h. x w. a. x w. a. app. h. x i. c. x i. c. app. h.

EXERCISE ON RULE II. NOTE II.

1. He is named Cicero after the orator.
2. You appear a man of integrity.
3. He proved a thief.
4. We seem the persons in fault ; but the blame rests not with us.
5. I am deemed a traitor ; but unjustly.
6. You will be considered an accomplice.
7. She is esteemed a woman of irreproachable character.
8. He was found a liar.
9. That man was miscalled a doctor of laws.
10. My brother is made a peer of the realm.
11. I exist, an apology for a human being, a mere skeleton.
12. You are nominated president of the council.
13. He was sacrificed, a victim to his religion.

Explanatory Note on the preceding Exercise.

adv. q. a. d. u.

5. *Unjustly* ——.

RULE III.

ON NOMINATIVES UNITED BY THE CONJUNCTION AND.

Two nominatives in the singular number united by the conjunction and, expressed or understood, require a verb to agree with them in the plural number : as,

He and she were ; the king and queen are.
 u. 2. x 3. p. h. & a. u. 2. x 3. p. k. & q.
 x w. x w. x a. x a. —

He, one of the nominatives to, were.

Such nominatives will require nouns and pronouns, also, to agree with them in the plural : as,

Socrates and Plato were wise ; they were the
 u. 2. x 3. p. s. & p. p. p. 3. p. t.
 x w. x w. x w. —

most eminent philosophers of Greece.
 x w. app. t

EXERCISE ON RULE III.

1. Idleness and ignorance is the parent of many vices.
2. Wisdom, virtue, happiness, dwells with the golden mediocrity.
3. In unity consists the welfare and security of every society.
4. Time and tide waits for no man.
5. His good disposition and politeness was, on failure of its effect, entirely changed.
6. Humility and knowledge, with poor apparel, excels pride and ignorance under costly attire.
7. The planetary system, boundless space, and the immense ocean, affects the mind with sensations of astonishment.
8. Food, clothing, and credit, is the rewards of industry.

9. He and William lives together in London.
10. Integrity and hope is the sure palliatives of sorrow.
11. There are many occasions in life in which silence and simplicity is true wisdom.
12. Piety and virtue in youth is particularly graceful and becoming.
13. Religion and virtue, our best support, and highest honour, confers on the mind principles of noble independence.
14. The smooth stream, the serene atmosphere, the mild zephyr, is a suitable emblem of a gentle temper, and a peaceful life.
15. Patience and diligence, like faith, removes mountains.
16. Was John and you present ?

RULE III. NOTE I.

Some authors have thought it allowable to put the verb in the singular number, when the two nominatives united by and are nearly allied in sense ; but this is not to be imitated.

EXERCISE ON RULE III. NOTE I.

1. Luxurious living and high pleasures begets a languor and satiety, that destroys all enjoyment.
2. Pride and self-sufficiency stifles sentiments of dependence on our Creator ; levity, and attachment to worldly pleasure, destroys our sense of gratitude to him.
3. The fragrant woodbine and the sweet-scented myrtle renders the air in this spot truly delicious.
4. An open countenance and a dignified carriage ensures success.
5. Sickness and poverty is alike trials to every mind.

6. Truth and candour possesses a powerful charm.
7. This vanity and selfishness disgusts us.
8. Was pen and ink there?
9. Peevishness and and passion often produces from trifles the most serious mischiefs.
10. Wisdom and virtue ennobles us.
11. The joy and pride of a good parent is found in virtuous children.
12. Vice and folly debases us.
13. Much does human pride and self-complacency require correction.

Explanatory Note on the preceding Exercise.

2. ^{comp. a.} *Self-sufficiency.*

3. ^{comp. part. a.} *Sweet-scented.*

RULE III. NOTE II.

The expressions, and not, and as well as, never unite two nominatives to the same verb; the former is always the nominative to the verb expressed; and the latter to the same verb understood: as,

The *king*, and not his *sons* ^{1. p. a.} ^{2. s. k.}
 x was x were u. ^ was to blame;

the *house*, as as well as the *gardens* ^{2. p. g.}
 x was d. x were a. u. ^ ^ was

^{2. s. h.}
 admired.

Many persons are apt to confound the preposition with and the expressions, in addition to, in connexion with, &c. &c. with the conjunction and.

EXERCISE ON RULE III. NOTE II.

1. In the path of life are many a thorn as well as flowers.

2. The side A, with the sides B and C, compose the triangle A. B. C.
3. He, as well as I, commence study on Friday.
4. Good order in our affairs, not mean savings, produce great profits.
5. The following treatise, together with those that accompany it, were written many years ago, for my own private satisfaction.
6. Fear of God with love to him are essential to true religion.
7. That great senator, in concert with several other eminent persons, were the projectors of the revolution.
8. He were a great linguist, as well as a profound mathematician.
9. One, added to nineteen, make twenty.
10. Virtue, joined to knowledge and wealth, confer great influence and respectability. But knowledge, united with wealth, if virtue is wanting, have a very limited influence, and are often despised.
11. The religion of these people, as well as their customs and manners, were strangely misrepresented.
12. That superficial critic and scholar, like some renowned critics of our own, have furnished most decisive proofs, that they knew not the characters of the Hebrew language.
13. The magistrate, with the aid of the police, have quelled the tumult.
14. One, subtracted from twelve, leave eleven.

RULE III. NOTE III.

When the nominatives to the same verb united by and are of different persons, the verb must be in the plural,

and agree with the first person rather than the second ; and with the second rather than the third : as,

^{P.P. P.P.}
^{q. l. u.} ^{q. l. u.} ^{1.p. I.t. & J. 1.p.}
 I, thou, and John, are brothers.
^{x s. x s.} ^{x s.} ^{x s. app. I.t. & J.}

EXERCISE ON RULE III. NOTE III.

1. My sister and I, as well as my brother, is daily employed in his respective occupations.
2. My brothers, you, and I, was of that party.
3. He and thou learnest Latin.
4. Both I and the peasant walks up the hill together.
5. They, the philosophers of antiquity, and thou the so-called philosopher of modern times, differest widely in their opinions.
6. You and the doctor thinks unfavourably of my case.
7. Thou and Frances shalt go to town to-morrow.
8. James, you, and Joseph rides well on horseback.
9. Thou, the gardener, and the huntsman, wilt share the blame of this business among you.
10. Lucy and thou readest poetry very well.
11. You and Mary is improving.

Explanatory Notes on the preceding Exercise.

3. *Latin* ^{q. l. u.} _^ ; qualifying *language*, understood.

7. *To-morrow* ; or ^{P. P. 1.p.} _^ to-morrow ; ^{q. s. g.} _{o. u.} *on*, understood.

11. Are *improving*.
^{P. n. v. s. s. c. f.}
^{1.m.}
^{P. t.}
^{P. p. y. & M.}

RULE IV.

ON NOMINATIVES UNITED BY THE CONJUNCTION OR.

The conjunction or has an effect contrary to that of the conjunction and; for, as the verb, noun, or pronoun is referred to the preceding terms taken separately, it must be in the singular number: as,

^{s. s.} ^{c. d.} ^{a. a. i. or n.}
 Ignorance or negligence has caused the mistake.
^{u. u. x} ^{x h. c.}

The verb in this sentence is made to agree with ignorance or negligence, for the convenience of parsing; although, if the sentence were analysed, it would stand thus: Ignorance has caused this mistake, or negligence has caused it. The same remark will apply to the conjunction, *either*, and also, to *nor* and *neither*.

EXERCISE ON RULE IV.

1. James, John, or Joseph, go with me.
2. Man is not such a machine as a clock or a watch which move merely as they are moved.
3. Speaking impatiently to servants, or any thing that betrays unkindness or ill-humour, are certainly criminal.
4. Wealth, or virtue, or any valuable acquisition, are not attainable by idle wishes.
5. Our happiness or misery are generally the effect of our own upright or evil conduct.
6. Sorrow or joy are the eternal portion of all.
7. George or James take my letter to town.
8. He is a more methodical writer than Plutarch, **or** any other that write lives too hastily.

9. When sickness, infirmity, or reverse of fortune, affect us, the sincerity of friendship is proved.

10. A tart reply, a proneness to rebuke, or a captious and contradictitious spirit, are capable of imbittering domestic life, and of setting friends at variance.

Explanatory Notes on the preceding Exercise.

	r. p. c. or w.	ref. p. s. l.
2. <i>A clock or a watch</i>	<u>s. s. c. or w.</u> ^	which moves
		^ m.
3. <i>Is.</i>	s. s. v. or t.	
8. <i>Than Plutarch</i>	<u>s. s.</u> x w. u. ^	s. s. w. u. ^

RULE IV. NOTE I.

When there are two nominatives in the singular number, of different persons, united by or, the verb expressed must agree with that nearest to it, and the verb must be understood to the other; or, the verb must be expressed twice: as,

Thou s. s. t. *or I* s. s. l. *the person: or,*

I am or thou art *the person.*

EXERCISE ON RULE IV. NOTE I.

1. Thou or I art greatly mistaken in our judgment on this subject.

2. I, or thou, am the person who undertook the business proposed.

3. You, or the beggar, have left the gate open.

4. Mary, or I, thinks so.

Explanatory Note on the preceding Exercise.

p. pa.
u. a.
g. L

1. *Mistaken*; *Art mistaken* might appear to be a passive verb; but that these words cannot be so used in this sentence, is clear, because it cannot be said, thou art mistaken *by* somebody or *by* something. The learner will do well to observe this use of the past participle in connexion with the verb *to be*.

RULE IV. NOTE II.

When the conjunction or occurs between a nominative in the singular and one in the plural, the verb must agree with the plural nominative; but, in this case, the plural nominative, when it can be conveniently done, should be placed next the verb.

EXERCISE ON RULE IV. NOTE II.

1. Both of the scholars, or one of them at least, was present at the transaction.
2. Whether one person or more was concerned in the business, does not yet appear.
3. The cares of this life, or the deceitfulness of riches, has choked the seeds of virtue in many a promising mind.
4. Time, or religious principles tranquillizes the mind.
5. Violent passions or discontent poisons every pleasure in life.
6. Riches or health is not often enjoyed together.
7. His brothers, or his favourite associate misleads him.
8. The thistle, or other useless weeds grows luxuriantly in those idle lands.
9. Conscience or our fears guides us.

Explanatory Note on the preceding Exercise.

1. *One ^{x w. u.} _Λ of the scholars* ^{3. s. s. u.} _Λ adv. ex.
q. o.
adv.
s. d.
u. s.
3. s.
a. p.
u. s.
3. s.
a. at least, or both

^{x w.}
^Λ *of them, &c.*

RULE V.**ON THE INFINITIVE MOOD.**

One verb governs another that follows it, or depends upon it, in the infinitive mood: as,

Cease to do evil; we ^{inf.} _{x s.} should be prepared to render an account of our actions.

Sometimes a substantive or adjective, takes a verb in the infinitive mood after it: as,

It is time to depart; he is worthy to be loved.

Some adjectives require after them the infinitive mood: as, I am able to do the work; others require the participle present preceded by a preposition: as,

I am incapable of ^{d.} _{p. pr.} doing the work.

To, as a sign of the infinitive mood, though generally used before the latter verb, is sometimes properly omitted: as, I _{x h.} heard him ^{inf.} _{h.} say it.

The verbs to dare, to make, to see, to hear, to feel, to bid, to need, and all the neuter defective verbs, except ought, will not admit of the sign to after them.

EXERCISE ON RULE V.

Obs.—Some of the following sentences contain no error.

1. He dares not to act in opposition to his instructions.
2. Great pains have been taken to reconcile the parties.
3. I am sorry to say it ; but there were more wicked men than one present.
4. He needs not to proceed in such haste.
5. When the nation complains, the rulers should listen to its voice.
6. “ In vain our flocks and folds increase our store,
“ When our abundance makes us wish for more.”
7. Thou, who art the Author and Bestower of life, canst doubtless restore it also ; but whether thou wilt please restore it or not, that thou only knowest.
8. The church has no power to inflict corporal punishment.
9. The buildings of the institution have been enlarged ; the expense of which, added to the increased price of provisions, renders it necessary for advancing the terms of admission.
10. Humility and love, whatever obscurities may involve religious tenets, constitutes the essence of true religion.
11. It is a great support to virtue, to see a good mind maintain its patience and tranquillity under injuries and afflictions, and cordially to forgive its oppressors.
12. It is the difference of their conduct which makes us to approve the one and to reject the other.
13. To see young persons who are courted by health

and pleasure resist all allurements to vice, and steadily to pursue virtue and knowledge is cheering and delightful to every good mind.

14. We need not to urge Charles to do good.
15. We dare not to leave our studies without permission.
16. She was desirous to improve.
17. They are things to be desired.

Explanatory Notes on the preceding Exercise.

3. *More*; This word is sometimes an adjective, the comparative

degree of *many*, and then it signifies number: as, *More* men. It is sometimes an adverb, the comparative degree of *much*, and then

it signifies quantity: as, I walk *more* than you. As an adverb it is sometimes used substantively: as, I will give \wedge you

more than I will give \wedge her.

7. *Or* \wedge \wedge \wedge \wedge *not* \wedge \wedge \wedge \wedge *inf.* \wedge \wedge \wedge \wedge *u.*

8. *Which* \wedge *a* *enlargement* understood.

comp. r. p.
u. a.
g. o.
10. *Whatever.*

RULE V. NOTE.

The Infinitive mood is sometimes improperly used.

EXERCISE ON RULE V. NOTE.

1. We should not be like many persons, to deprecate the virtues we do not possess.

2. They acted with so much reserve that some persons doubted them to be sincere.
3. May we always act uprightly, to do that which conscience approves !
4. I am not like other men, to envy the talents I cannot reach.
5. Grammarians have denied, or, at least, have doubted them to be genuine.
6. Let all our doings be ordered by thy governance, to do always what is righteous in thy sight.

Explanatory Notes on the preceding Exercise.

1. *Who deprecate the virtues they do not possess.*
2. *Their sincerity.*
5. *Grammarians have denied their genuineness ; or, at least, have doubted it.*
6. *What. What signifies that thing which, and is, therefore, x 1.*

in this sentence, the *object* of, *do*, and the *nominative* to, *is*.

RULE VI.

ON ACTIVE VERBS.

Active verbs govern the objective case : as,
Truth ennobles her.

The infinitive mood of a verb, or a whole sentence is sometimes the object of an active verb : as, I wish to live ; I think that I shall come.

Under this rule it will be necessary to notice an apparent exception to the rule already laid down, on the case of the relative, see Rule I. Note II. page 56. In such sentences as the following ; It is he, who, I trust, will

defend me, *many persons conclude, that as the relative is not the nominative to the following finite verb, trust, it must be the object of it; and hence arises the common error of saying*; It is he, *whom, I trust, will defend me. It is needful only further to observe, that, though trust is the verb following in order, yet, will defend is the verb following in grammatical construction. The words, I trust, are merely parenthetic, and the verb has for object the whole sentence: thus,*

It is he ~~whom~~^{* t} who, I trust, will defend me.
 x w. d. x t

Obs.—The six last sentences in the following Exercise contain no error.

EXERCISE I.—ON RULE VI.

1. They, *who opulence has made proud, and who luxury has corrupted, cannot relish the simple pleasures of nature.*
2. You have reason to dread his wrath which will one day destroy ye both.
3. Ye hath he quickened who were dead.
4. The man who he raised from obscurity is dead.
5. Ye only have I known of all the families of the earth.
6. He and they we know, but who are you?
7. She that is idle and mischievous reprove sharply.
8. The few and the many have their prepossessions.'
9. "Needful austerities our wills' restrain;
 "As thorns fence in the tender plant from harm."
10. He invited my brother and I to see and examine his library.
11. He who committed the offence you should correct; not I, who am innocent.

12. We should fear and obey the Author of our being, even He who has power to reward or punish us for ever.
13. They who he had the most injured he had the greatest reason to love.
14. I saw the king of Belgium, whom I heard, was to arrive about this time.
15. I shall give it to you, whom, I hope, will value it.
16. He told the history of the man, whom, he said, was guilty.
17. I am surprised to see the servant, whom, I thought, had left you.
18. The courtier, whom every one supposed would be disgraced, was retained in favour.
19. The reward shall be given to him whom, I think, deserves it.
20. I want to eat.
21. What signify the counsel and care of preceptors, when youth think they have no need of assistance?
22. Whether one person or more were concerned in the business, I do not yet know.
23. I like to shoot, to hunt, and to course.
24. I do not think any one should incur censure for being tender of his reputation.
25. We may credit his testimony for he said expressly, that he saw the transaction.

EXERCISE II.—ON THE CLOSE OF RULE II. NOTE I.

See Page 66.

26. I know him to be the man who crossed the meadow.

27. He took me to be the person you spoke of.
 28. I imagined Nero to be the emperor ; and I found
 you meant to speak of a lion.

Explanatory Notes on the two preceding Exercises.

22. *Whether, &c.* 26. *Man.* b. app. h.

RULE VI. NOTE I.

Some neuter verbs *have been treated like* active verbs,
but this must not be imitated.

EXERCISE ON RULE VI. NOTE I.

1. He repented him of his design.
2. The popular lords did not fail to enlarge themselves on the subject.
3. The nearer his successes approached him to the throne, the greater became his ambition.
4. I will submit me ; for submission brings peace.
5. I slept me till seven o'clock.
6. They mused themselves melancholy.
7. He walked himself to town.
8. Let us play ourselves a little.
9. He frowned me in the face.
10. I dissent your opinion entirely.
11. Go, flee thee away into the land of Judah.
12. I think it by no means a fit and decent thing to vie charities with each other.
13. They have spent their whole time and pains to to agree the sacred with the profane chronology.

Explanatory Note on the preceding Exercise.

5. *Seven* n. s. u. g. h. u. x w. u. app. i. u. ^{h.} ^{a. p.} ^{p. cont.} ^{c.} *o' clock* ; it was seven hours *on* or *of* the clock.

RULE VI. NOTE II.

Some active verbs have been treated like neuter verbs ; but this is not allowable.

EXERCISE ON RULE VI. NOTE II.

1. To ingratiate with some by traducing others, marks a base and despicable mind.
2. I shall premise with two or three general observations.
3. Let us consider of the works of art with proper attention.

RULE VI. NOTE III.

By an idiom peculiar to the English language a neuter verb followed by a preposition, may, by retaining that preposition, be made passive : as,

I ^{n. v.} ^{p.} laugh at him ; he ^{comp. p. v.} ^{p.} is laughed at by me.

This idiom will account for the circumstance of some of our verbs omitting or retaining the preposition at the pleasure of the writer or speaker : as,

I ^{n. v.} ^{p.} admit his excuse ; I ^{n. v.} ^{p.} admit of his excuse ;

His ^{n. v.} ^{p.} excuse is admitted by me ; His ^{comp. p. v.} ^{p.} excuse is admitted ^{p.} of by me.

Obs.—There is no error in the three following Exercises.

EXERCISE ON RULE VI. NOTE III.

Each of these sentences may be parsed four ways, like that at the close of the Rule.

1. My brother approved of my conduct.
2. He did not accept of the dignity offered him.

RULE VI. NOTE IV.

Certain verbs are sometimes active and sometimes neuter according to the manner in which they are used : as,

The bird ^{n. v.} sings; ^{n. v.} Sing ^x a a song.

EXERCISE ON RULE VI. NOTE IV.

1. He spoke a full hour of the heroes of antiquity.
2. Speak your words more articulately.
3. Play at marbles, but not for money.
4. Let us play a game at hide and seek.
5. Live, while you live.
6. He lives a life of pleasure.

Explanatory Note on the preceding Exercise.

4. { ^{comp. a.} Hide and seek. }

RULE VI. NOTE V.

Some active verbs govern two objective cases ; the one, a person ; the other, a thing : as,

I teach him grammar.

Such active verbs retain the object, denoting a thing, in the passive voice : as,

He is taught grammar by me.

Great care must be taken not to make the person the object of the active verb, when a preposition is understood : as,

I gave ^{h.}
^{p.} him the book ; the book is given ^{h.}
him by me.

It is easy to ascertain to which of the above cases any sentence of this kind belongs, by turning the verb into the passive voice ; as, in the examples just given, it is impossible to say, He was given the book by me.

EXERCISE ON RULE VI. NOTE V.

1. The king denied him admission to the court.
2. Boil me an egg.
3. They were refused entrance into the house, and forcibly driven from it.
4. He was paid his bill.
5. “ Yet, to his friend though no way sparing,
 “ He eat himself both rind and paring.”
6. You will be shown the road at the turnpike-gate.
7. They were forgiven their misdemeanours.
8. Give him one apple, and I will give you two pears.
9. Give me leave to ask you one question.
10. He asked me, how old I was.
11. My mother taught me to read, to write, and to spell.
12. I command you to obey my orders.

RULE VII.

ON PARTICIPLES.

The Present and Compound Participles have the same government as the verbs from which they are derived : as,

I saw him ^{p. pr.} writing the letter : Having ^{comp. p.} promised ^{h. p.} her, he will not disappoint her.

EXERCISE ON RULE VII.

1. I am weary of hearing that man, he, who has spoken so often.
2. Hast thou no better reason for censuring thy friend and companion, she who has loved thee so tenderly?
3. The erroneous opinions which we form concerning happiness' and misery, give rise to all the mistaken and dangerous passions that embroil our life.
4. Esteeming themselves wise, they became fools.
5. Suspecting not only you, but they also, I was studious to avoid all intercourse.
6. I could not avoid considering them, in some degree, as enemies to me, and he as a suspicious friend.
7. From having exposed hisself too freely in different climates, he entirely lost his health.
8. Having early disgraced hisself, he became mean and dispirited.

RULE VII. NOTE I.

When the present participle of an active verb is preceded by an adjective word, it becomes a substantive, and must have the preposition of between it and that

word, which would have been its object as an active verb : as,

By the ^{p. pr.} ^{3. s.} ^{p.} ^{3. s. v.} preaching of the Gospel. or by ^{p. pr.} ^{3. s.} ^{p.} ^{3. s. v.} preaching the Gospel.

When either of the above forms of expression conveys an ambiguity, that form should be avoided, and the other used.

EXERCISE ON RULE VII. NOTE I.

1. By observing of truth you will command esteem, as well as secure peace.
2. He prepared them for this event by the sending to them proper information.
3. A person may be rich or great by chance ; but he cannot be wise or good without the taking pains for it.
4. The middle station of life seems to be the most advantageously situated for gaining of wisdom. Poverty turns our thoughts too much upon the supplying our wants ; and riches upon the enjoying our superfluities.
5. This was in fact a converting the deposit to his own use.
6. By the reading books written by the best authors his mind became highly improved.
7. Nothing could have made her so unhappy, as the marrying of that man.
8. Changing times and seasons, removing and setting up of kings, belong to Providence alone.

Explanatory Notes on the preceding Exercise.

- 1—6. The first six sentences may be written both ways, like that parsed in the rule.

7. This form is evidently ambiguous: she may have married the man, or the man may have married some other person.

8. In this sentence, *changing* may, at first sight, appear to be used *adjectively*; the other form is therefore preferable.

RULE VII. NOTE II.

There is most danger of omitting the preposition of, when the present participle is preceded by a possessive adjective pronoun; but this must be guarded against.

Obs.—Learners are apt to think that the *possessive adjective pronouns* in such sentences as those contained in the following Exercise, and in sentences nearly resembling them in construction, are erroneously used for the *objective case of the personal pronoun*.—See Rule XXI, page 144.

EXERCISE ON RULE VII. NOTE II.

1. There will be no danger of their spoiling their faces, or of their gaining converts.
2. It was from our misunderstanding the directions that we lost our way.
3. In the tracing his history we discover little that is worthy of imitation.
4. Remember that it is not your uttering, nor your hearing certain words that constitutes the worship of the Almighty.
5. Your first great object in desiring to live should be your glorifying God; your second, your improving yourself.

RULE VII. NOTE III.

Many persons misplace the preter-imperfect tense and past participle of the irregular verbs of the third class.

By too eager pursuit he ran a great risk of being disappointed. (p.t. p.i.t. p.p.
(run, ran, run.)

EXERCISE ON RULE VII. NOTE III.

1. He had not long enjoyed repose ; yet he begun to be weary of having nothing to do.
2. He was greatly heated, and drunk with avidity.
3. Though his conduct was, in some respects, exceptionable, yet he dared not commit so great an offence, as that which was proposed to him.
4. “A second deluge learning thus o’errun :
“And the monks finished what the Goths begun.”
5. If some events had not fell out very unexpectedly, I should have been present.
6. He would have went with us, had he been invited.
7. They have chose the part of honour and virtue.
8. His vices have weakened his mind, and broke his health.
9. He had mistook his true interest, and found himself forsook by his former adherents.
10. The bread that has been eat is soon forgot.
11. No contentions have arose among them since their reconciliation.
12. The cloth had no seam, and was wove throughout.
13. The French language is spoke in every state in Europe.
14. His resolution was too strong to be shook by slight opposition.
15. They who have bore a part of the labour shall share the reward.

16. He was not much restrained afterwards, having took improper liberties at first.

17. He has not yet wore off the rough manners, which he brought with him.

18. He writes as the best authors would have wrote, had they writ on the same subject.

19. He heapt up riches, but past his time miserably.

20. He talkt and stampft with such vehemence, that he was suspected of being insane.

Explanatory Notes on the preceding Exercise.

4. *What.* *What* signifies that *thing*, *which*, and is, therefore, *which* *f.* *b.*

in this sentence, the object of two active verbs.

16. *Not much.* *He* was restrained, but *not much.* *adv.* *adv.* *q. m. q. w. r.*

17. *Not yet.* *Not* at all worn off *yet.* 19. *Heapt.* *adv.* *adv.* *q. h. w. q. h. w.*

The præter-imperfect tense ending in *ed*, should never be contracted into *t*; nor the past participle, except when used adjectively.

RULE VIII.

ON PREPOSITIONS.

Prepositions govern words in the objective case: as,

I have heard a good character of *her.* *of*

A whole sentence is sometimes the object of a preposition: as,

He had not long enjoyed repose, *before* *he began to be weary of having nothing to do.* *before* *he began to be weary of having nothing to do.*

EXERCISE ON RULE VIII.

1. We are all accountable creatures, each for hisself.
2. They willingly and of theirselves, endeavoured to make up the difference.
3. He laid the suspicion upon somebody, I know not who, in the company.
4. I hope it is not I who he is displeased with.
5. To poor we there is not much hope remaining.
6. It required so much care that I thought I should lose it before that I reached home.
7. After that we had visited London, we returned content and thankful to our retired and peaceful habitation.
8. Does that boy know who he speaks to ? Who does he offer such language to ?
9. What concord can subsist between those who commit crimes and they who abhor them ?
10. The person who I travelled with, has sold the horse which he rode on during our journey.
11. Who did he receive that intelligence from ?
12. After our first departure's from uprightness it is seldom in our power to stop ; one artifice generally leading on to another.
13. I purpose to go to London in a few months, and, after that I shall have finished my business there, to proceed to America.
14. Since those calamitous events, I have not had one happy moment.
15. I have not seen him since then.

Explanatory Notes on the preceding Exercise.

12. *Another.* This word, when it stands by itself, is an *adjective*. When it comes in connexion with the word *one*, it is a contraction of *and other*, and must be parsed accordingly : as,

Those persons love *one* <sup>n. s.
q. p. u.</sup> *an* ^{c. u. 2. ~~~~} *other* <sup>a.
q. p. u.</sup> *l.*

13. *x i. u.* *there* ; which is there.

14. *Since* ; This word is always a preposition having for object either a word or a whole sentence, unless it can be rendered by the word *because*, in which case it is a conjunction.

15. *Then* ; better—since *that time*. See Rule XIV. Note II.

page 128.

Then is an adverb when it means *at that time*; when it signifies *therefore*, it is a conjunction.

RULE VIII. NOTE I.

The preposition is often placed at a great distance from the relative which it governs; but improperly, because, though not strictly speaking ungrammatical, such a collocation is inelegant.

EXERCISE ON RULE VIII. NOTE I.

1. To have no one whom we heartily wish well to, and whom we are warmly concerned for, is a deplorable state.
2. He is a friend whom I am highly indebted to.
3. The man whom I bought that horse of, is not honest.
4. Whom did you learn that news from ?

RULE VIII. NOTE II.

Some writers separate the preposition from the substantive it governs, in order to connect different prepositions with the same substantive; but this, though not ungrammatical, is inelegant, and may easily be avoided by the use of the pronoun: as,

On these occasions, the pronoun is governed *by*, and consequently agrees *with* the preceding word;
b. & w.

Better thus:

On these occasions, the pronoun is governed *by* the preceding word, and consequently agrees *with it.*
b. w.

EXERCISE ON RULE VIII. NOTE II.

1. My expenditure is dependent on, and limited by my means.
2. To suppose the zodiac and planets to be efficient of, and antecedent to, themselves is absurd.
3. He was refused admission into, and forcibly driven from his home.

RULE VIII. NOTE III.

Different verbs require different prepositions after them; this is the case even with the same verb in different senses.

EXERCISE ON RULE VIII. NOTE III.

1. We are often disappointed of things, which, before possession, promised much enjoyment.
2. I have frequently desired their company, but have always hitherto been disappointed in that pleasure.
3. She finds a difficulty of fixing her mind.

4. Her sobriety is no derogation to her understanding.
5. There was no water, and he died for thirst.
6. We can fully confide on none but the truly good.
7. I have no occasion of his services.
8. Many ridiculous practices have been brought in vogue.
9. We should entertain no prejudices to simple and rustic persons.
10. The boy is known under the name of the idler.
11. This remark is founded in truth.
12. His parents think on him and his improvements, with pleasure and hope.
13. What went ye out for to see ?
14. It is my request, that he will be particular in speaking to the following points.
15. The Saxons reduced the greater part of Britain to their own power.
16. Their house is situated to the north-east of the road.
17. She has an abhorrence to all deceitful conduct.
18. Many have profited from good advice.
19. This is a principle in unison to our nature.
20. They are at present resolved of doing their duty.

Explanatory Notes on the preceding Exercise.

4. *To derogate*, is, to take away *from*.
12. *Think*; The verb to think, and others, will admit of several different prepositions; as, I will think *of* you; I will think *over* that subject; I will think *about* that matter; "Well thought *on*; I have it here *about* me;" and one may think *with* himself, &c.

RULE VIII. NOTE IV.

Words derived from the same source generally take the same preposition after them; as, to conform to, conformable to, conformably to, in conformity to the rules of the house.

According to the above rule we ought to say independent on, and independently on. Indeed analogy would indicate, that if we say not dependent on, we ought also, and for the same reason, to say independent on. General usage, however, has so fully established the use of the preposition of in this case, that it must be considered an exception.

EXERCISE ON RULE VIII. NOTE IV.

1. Though conformable with custom, it is not warrantable.
2. I depend of you.
3. He is dependent of his father; and not independent on me.
4. This rose is different to the other.
5. His conduct is inconsistent to his profession.
6. I am agreeable ~~to~~^{with} your proposal.

RULE VIII. NOTE V.

The preposition in is placed before the names of countries and of the metropolis of England, as well as before those of large cities.

After the verb to be, the preposition at is used. Verbs of motion require to.

EXERCISE ON RULE VIII. NOTE V.

1. I have been to London after having resided a year at France; and now I live in Clapham.
2. They have just landed in Hull, and are going for Liverpool. They intend to reside some time at Ireland.

RULE VIII. NOTE VI.

The preposition upon would often be better rendered by on.

EXERCISE ON RULE VIII. NOTE VI.

1. It was upon Thursday I arrived in town.
2. The bird flew down, and alighted upon the roof.
3. He came upon a sudden thought.
4. It crawled upon the ceiling.
5. I wrote to you upon Wednesday last.
6. Upon that occasion, I reflected upon my past conduct, and wept upon the review.
7. Upon consideration, I cannot grant your request.

RULE IX.

ON THE RELATIVE.

The relative who refers to rational beings only.

The relative which refers to irrational beings and inanimate things.

The relative that refers to any substantive whatever.

The relative who, though generally appropriated to persons, is never used in reference to nouns of multitude, or the plural nouns derived from them : as, He instructed and fed the crowds that, (or which) surrounded him ; not, who.

The relative who is often improperly used for which : as, Having once disgusted him, he could never regain the favour of Nero, which was indeed another name for cruelty ; not, who..

The relative whose is often used as the genitive of which. In poetry this is allowable, but not in prose.

The relatives which and what are often used adjectively; as.

r. p.	r. p.
u. a.	u. a.
q. m.	q. m.

Which man; what man.

The relative what often signifies that which : as,

I know *what* (*that* which) you mean.

The expression but what is often improperly used for but that ; if, however, but what can be expressed by but that which, it is then correct : as,

“Just to thy word, in ev’ry thought sincere;

“Who knewst no wish *but what* (*but that which*) the world might hear.”

The word somewhat is improperly compounded. It may be better expressed by in some degree, or, in some respects: as, That measure is somewhat (in some respects) injudicious.

EXERCISE ON RULE IX.

Obs.—There is no error in some of the following sentences.

1. It is an important truth, that religion, vital religion, the religion of the heart, is the most powerful auxiliary of reason, in waging war with the passions, and promoting that sweet composure which constitutes the peace of God.
2. These curiosities we have imported from China, and they are similar to those which were some time ago brought from Africa.
3. The wheel killed another man, which is the sixth which has lost his life by this means.
4. Thou which hast been a witness of the fact, canst give an account of it.

5. In religious concerns, or what are conceived to be such, every man must stand or fall by the decision of the great Judge.
6. Something like what has been here premised, are the conjectures of Dryden.
7. "What art thou, speak, which, on designs unknown,
"While others sleep thus range the camp alone."
8. He would not be persuaded but what I was greatly in fault.
9. The court who gives currency to manners, ought to be exemplary.
10. I am happy in the friend which I have long proved.
11. The child whom we have just seen, is wholesomely fed, and not injured by bandages or clothing.
12. He is like a beast of prey, who destroys without pity.
13. Flattery, whose nature is to deceive and betray, should be avoided, as the poisonous adder.
14. Who of those men came to his assistance ?
15. If he will not hear his best friend, what shall be sent to admonish him ?
16. They, which much is given to, will have much to answer for.
17. It is not to be expected that they, which in early life have been dark and deceitful, should afterwards become fair and ingenuous.
18. They which have laboured to make us wise and good, are the persons which we ought to love and respect, and to which we ought to be grateful.

19. The persons which conscience and virtue support, may smile at the caprices of fortune.

20. The possession of our senses entire, of our limbs uninjured, of a sound understanding, of friends and companions, is often overlooked ; though it would be the ultimate wish of many, which, as far as we can judge, deserve it as much as ourselves.

21. All what make a figure on the great theatre of the world, the employments of the busy, the enterprises of the ambitious, and the exploits of the warlike ; the virtues what form the happiness, and the crimes what occasion the misery of mankind, originate in that silent and secret recess of thought, what is hidden from every human eye.

22. "He destroyed,

"Or won to what may make his utter loss,

"All this will soon follow."

Explanatory Notes on the preceding Exercise.

r. p.

c.

s.

1. *That, or which constitutes* ; In such sentences in this Exercise, as admit the use of either of the relatives, they had better both be written, and the latter only parsed.

5. *What.*

 x i.

x a. c.

r. p.

u. int.

s. s.

7. *Who art thou. Range ; rangest.*

x a. app. t. x a.

s. v.

i. m.

p. t.

s. t.

16. *For ~ f.*

p. m.

w. u. a. s.

22. *All this ~ ; evil, understood. Follow ~ ; it, understood.*

RULE IX. NOTE I.

In order to avoid ambiguity the relative should be placed as near to its antecedent as possible. Thus we cannot say, Dido took the cup, and filled it with wine, which Belus had been accustomed to use; but, Dido took the cup, which Belus had been accustomed to use, and filled it with wine.

EXERCISE ON RULE IX. NOTE I.

1. The king dismissed his minister without any inquiry, who had never before committed so unjust an action.
2. He snatched the half-crown from the boy, which he swallowed.
3. There are millions of people in the empire of China, whose support is derived almost entirely from rice.
4. Solon was one of the wise men of Greece, who was born at Salamis and educated at Athens.
5. Alexander was the conqueror of the world who tamed Bucephalus.
6. The flames soon reached that part of the building nearest the Thames, which was soon in a blaze.

RULE IX. NOTE II.

In English, and especially in English poetry, we occasionally meet with an idiom such as exists in Latin, by which the relative refers to an antecedent which is not expressed, but which is found by implication in the possessive adjective pronoun: as,

His praise is lost, *who* stays till all commend;

His praise, the praise *of him*, *who*, &c.

R. P.
H. S.
X. S.

EXERCISE ON RULE IX. NOTE II.

Obs.—There is no error in these sentences.

1. “The prison of his tyranny who reigns
“By our delay.”—*Par. Lost*, Bk. ii. l. 59.
2. “And deify his power,
“Who from the terror of this arm so late
“Doubted his empire.”—*Ibid.* Bk. i. l. 112.
3. “Yet shun their fault, who scandalously nice
“Will needs mistake an author into vice.”
4. “That from thy just obedience could revolt,
“Whom to obey is happiness entire.”—

Ibid. Bk. vi. l. 740.

Explanatory Notes on the preceding Exercise.

1. Prison; den.
 app. d.

2. Deify.
 ^{inf.}

3. Needs.
 ^{adv.}

RULE IX. NOTE III.

When the relative is preceded by two antecedents of different persons, the relative may agree with either. The verb will of course agree with the relative: as,

I am the man who command you; or,
x a. x a. app. I. x c. ^{r. p.}
 ^{1. s.} ^{1. s. w.}

I am the man who commands you.
x a. x a. app. I. x c. ^{r. p.}
 ^{m.} ^{2. s.} ^{3. s. w.}

EXERCISE ON RULE IX. NOTE III.

1. I acknowledge that I am the teacher, who adopt that sentiment, and maintains the propriety of such measures.

2. Thou art a friend that hast often relieved me, and that has not deserted me now in the time of peculiar need.

3. I am the man who approves of wholesome discipline, and who recommend it to others ; but I am not a person who promotes useless severity, or who object to mild and generous treatment.

4. I perceive that thou art a pupil who possesses bright parts, and who hast cultivated them but little.

5. Thou art he who breathest on the earth with the breath of spring, and who covereth it with verdure and beauty.

6. I am the Lord thy God, who teacheth thee to profit, and who lead thee by the way thou shouldst go.

7. Thou art the Lord who did choose Abram, and broughtest him forth out of Ur of the Chaldees.

RULE IX. NOTE IV.

After the superlative degree of an adjective, or after the adjective same, although it is not ungrammatical to use any other relative, that is the relative which is to be preferred.

When the relative has two antecedents, the one a person and the other a thing, that is the only relative that can be used : as, The men and things that he has studied have not improved his morals.

EXERCISE ON RULE IX. NOTE IV.

1. Moses was the meekest man whom we read of in the Old Testament.

2. Humility is one of the most amiable virtues which we can possess.

3. They are the same persons who assisted us yesterday.
4. The followers of Catiline were the most profligate which could be found in any city.
5. He is the very same individual whom we saw before.
6. Charles XII., king of Sweden, was one of the greatest madmen whom the world ever saw.
7. Sydney was one of the wisest and most active governors, which Ireland had enjoyed for some time.
8. He was the ablest minister which James ever possessed.
9. The shepherd and his flock, whom I saw on the mountain, were soon enveloped in mist.

RULE IX. NOTE V.

But when the antecedent is qualified by such, or so many, or as many, either expressed or understood, as is the only relative that can be used.

EXERCISE ON RULE IX. NOTE V.

1. Such books that we recommended were suitable.
2. Reconciliation was offered on conditions as moderate which were consistent with a permanent union.
3. You did not purchase so many apples that I wanted for the dessert.
4. Are your hopes such that you should reasonably entertain?
5. He met the accusation with such sharp replies that cost him his life.

6. The support of so many relations which he had, was a heavy tax upon his industry; but thou knowest he paid it cheerfully.

RULE X.

ON THE GENITIVE CASE.

One substantive governs another, signifying a different thing, in the genitive case: as, This is my father's house.

But when two nouns, or a noun and pronoun, signify the same person or thing, they will be in the same case, by apposition: as, They slew Varus, him g. c. app. v. that was mentioned before.

When two nouns in apposition are in the genitive case, the former alone usually takes the sign of the genitive: as, I bought the knives at Johnson's, the cutler.

g. c. g. c. app. J.

EXERCISE ON RULE X.

1. The business that related to ecclesiastical meeting's, matter's, and person's, was to be ordered according to the kings direction.

2. "O thou my voice inspire.

"Who touch'dat Isaiahs hallowed lip's with fire."

3. "Accept these grateful tear's: for thee they flow;
"For thee that ever felt'st another's wo."

4. From a fear of the worlds censure, to be ashamed of the practice of precept's, which the heart approves and embraces, marks a feeble and imperfect character.

5. Mans happiness' or misery is, in a great measure, put into his own hand's.

6. The flock and not the fleece is, or ought to be the object of the shepherds care.
7. My ancestors virtue is not mine.
8. His brothers offence will not condemn him.
9. I will not destroy the city for ten sake.
10. Nevertheless, Asa his heart was perfect with the Lord.
11. A mothers tenderness' and a fathers care are natures gifts' for mans advantage.
12. A mans manner's frequently influence his fortune.
13. The silk was purchased at Brown, the mercers and haberdashers.
14. Lord Feversham the generals tent was in the centre.
15. The palace had been the grand sultan's Mahomet's.
16. Wisdoms precepts' form the good mans interest and happiness.
17. I will not for David's thy father's sake.
18. He took refuge, at the governor, the kings' representative's.
19. Whose works are these? They are Ciceros, the most eloquent of men's.
20. For his avoiding of that precipice, he is indebted to his friends care.

Explanatory Notes on the preceding Exercise.

a.
u. g.
s. l.
g. c.

3. *Another's.*
9. *Ten persons'.*
14. *The tent of Lord Feversham, the general.*
15. *The grand Sultan Mahomet's* ^ .
g. c. app. M.

RULE X. NOTE I.

When two or more substantives come together, both, or all of them being in the genitive case, the latter alone will, in general, take the sign of it : as, The anniversary of King William and Queen Mary's accession to the throne approached.

When the substantive in the genitive case ends in s, some persons leave out the sign of the genitive ; but this is not to be imitated.

When any harshness arises by retaining the sign of the genitive, it is better to invert the sentence by employing the preposition : as, Moses's rod was turned into a serpent : (better, The rod of Moses, &c.)

Some abstract substantives, as, righteousness, &c. need not have the s expressed ; but they require the apostrophe : as, We should be subject for conscience' sake.

g. a. s t.

EXERCISE ON RULE X. NOTE I.

1. The house was Joseph's and Robert's property.
2. On this trial the judge and the jury's sentiments were at variance.
3. The captain's and mate's, as well as the seamen's exertions, brought the vessel, under Providence, safely into port.
4. The witness evidence was decisive.
5. He did it for Herodias sake, his brother Philips wife.
6. If ye suffer for righteousness's sake, happy are ye.
7. Thales's answer to the proposed question was not thought so good as Solons.

RULE X. NOTE II.

Several genitives, in succession, ought, if possible, to be avoided.

EXERCISE ON RULE X. NOTE II.

1. She married my son's wife's brother.
2. This is my wife's brother's partner's house.
3. It was necessary to have both the physician's and surgeon's advice.
4. The prerogative's extent of England's king is sufficiently ascertained.
5. This picture of the king's does not much resemble him.
6. These pictures of the king were sent to him from Italy.
7. The estate of the corporation's is much encumbered.
8. This is the eldest son of the king of England's.

RULE X. NOTE III.

A present participle immediately following a substantive, and depending on it, governs the substantive in the genitive case, and is itself the object of the preceding preposition : as, What can be the cause of the ^{p.}_{g.} ~~parlia-~~

ment's neglecting so important a business.

EXERCISE ON RULE X. NOTE III.

1. Much depends on this rule being observed.
2. The time of William making the experiment at length arrived.
3. It is very probable that this assembly was called to clear some doubt, which the king had, about the lawfulness of the Hollanders their throwing off the monarchy of Spain, and their withdrawing entirely their allegiance to that crown.
4. Such will ever be the effect of youth associating with vicious companions.
5. Pliny speaking of Cato, the censor disapproving the Grecian orators, expressed himself thus.

RULE X. NOTE IV.

Explanatory sentences intervening between the genitive and the word that governs it, should be avoided.

EXERCISE ON RULE X. NOTE IV.

1. They very justly condemned the prodigal's, as he was called, senseless and extravagant conduct.
2. They implicitly obeyed the protector's, as they called him, imperious mandates.

RULE XI.

ON THE ARTICLES.

The article an or a agrees with nouns in the singular number only, individually or collectively : as, An infidel; a Christian; a score.

The article the may agree with nouns in the singular or the plural number : as, the garden, the houses.

The articles are often properly omitted ; when used, they should be justly applied, according to their distinct nature : as, Gold is corrupting ; the sea is green ; a lion is bold.

EXERCISE ON RULE XI.

1. The fire, the air, the earth, and the water, are four elements of the philosophers.
2. Reason was given to a man to control his passions.
3. We have within us an intelligent principle, distinct from body and matter.
4. Wisest and best men sometimes commit errors.
5. Beware of drunkenness : it impairs understanding ; wastes an estate ; destroys a reputation ; consumes a body ; and renders the man of the brightest parts a common jest of the meanest clown.
6. He is a much better writer than a reader.
7. The king has conferred on him the title of a duke.
8. We are placed here under a trial of our virtue.
9. The virtues like his are not easily acquired. Such qualities honour the nature of a man.

RULE XI. NOTE I.

The insertion or omission of the article often produces a wide difference in the meaning of a sentence.

EXERCISE ON RULE XI. NOTE I.

1. He has been much censured for conducting himself with a little attention to his business.

2. So bold a breach of order, called for little severity in punishing the offender.
3. His error was accompanied with so little contrition and candid acknowledgment, that he found a few persons to intercede for him.
4. There were so many mitigating circumstances attending his misconduct, particularly that of his open confession, that he found few friends who were disposed to interest themselves in his favour.
5. As his misfortunes were the fruit of his own obstinacy, a few persons pitied him.

RULE XI. NOTE II.

In general it may be sufficient to prefix the article to the former of two words in the same construction : as, The time and labour it cost, were great.

The repetition of the article, though, in some cases, not grammatically necessary, may serve to give emphasis to a particular clause in the sentence.

EXERCISE ON RULE XI. NOTE II.

1. The fear of shame, and desire of approbation, prevent many bad actions.
2. In this business he was influenced by a just and generous principle.
3. He was fired with desire of doing something, though he knew not yet, with distinctness either end or means.

RULE XI. NOTE III.

In such sentences as the following, the article cannot with propriety be omitted. The omission would be a vulgarism, even in familiar conversation.

EXERCISE ON RULE XI. NOTE III.

1. At worst, I could but incur a gentle reprimand.
2. At best, his gift was but a poor offering, when we consider his estate.

RULE XII.

ON ADJECTIVES.

Every adjective and every possessive adjective pronoun qualifies a substantive or substantive pronoun, either expressed or understood.

The demonstrative adjectives this, that, these, and those, must agree in number with the substantive they qualify.

EXERCISE ON RULE XII.

1. This kinds of indulgences soften and injure the mind.
2. These kind of indulgences soften and injure the mind.
3. Instead of improving yourselves, you have been playing this two hours.
4. Those sort of favours did real injury, under the appearance of kindness.
5. He saw one or more persons enter the garden.

RULE XII. NOTE I.

When two words occur in a sentence and need to be repeated, that will stand for the former, this for the latter.

EXERCISE ON RULE XII. NOTE I.

1. Religion raises men above themselves ; irreligion sinks them beneath the brutes : that, binds them down to a poor pitiable speck of perishable earth ; this, opens for them a prospect to the skies.
2. More rain falls in the first two summer months, than in the first two winter ones ; but it makes a much greater show upon the earth in those than in these ; because there is a much slower evaporation.
3. Rex and Tyrannus are of very different characters. The one rules his people by laws to which they consent ; the other, by his absolute will and power : this is called freedom, that tyranny.

Explanatory Note on the preceding Exercise.

3. *This* ; ^{the} form of government.

RULE XII. NOTE II.

Many persons are apt in conversation to put the objective case of the personal pronouns in the place of these, and those.

EXERCISE ON RULE XII. NOTE II.

1. Give me them books.
2. Observe them three there.

3. Which of them two persons has most distinguished himself?
4. We are not unacquainted with the calumny of them, who openly make use of the warmest expressions.

RULE XII. NOTE III.

The distributive adjectives, each, every, either, and neither always qualify a substantive in the singular.

EXERCISE ON RULE XII. NOTE III.

1. Each of them in their turn, receive the benefits to which they are entitled.
2. My counsel to each of you is, that you should make it your endeavour to come to a friendly agreement.
3. By discussing what relates to each particular in their order, we shall better understand the subject.
4. Every person, whatever be their station, are bound by the duties of religion and morality.
5. Every leaf, every twig, every drop of water, teem with life.
6. Every man's heart and temper is productive of much inward joy or bitterness.

Explanatory Note on the preceding Exercise.

5. In such sentences as this the verb may be supplied after each noun, or the verb *teem* may be made plural to agree with the three nominatives. It may be well to parse them both ways.

RULE XII. NOTE IV.

Adjectives are often improperly used for adverbs: an error, most frequently committed when the superlative degree is used.

There will be no difficulty in determining whether an adjective or an adverb should be used, if the Definitions, page 4, and the Section on the Qualifiers, page 9, are well understood.

If it is required to qualify a substantive or a substantive pronoun, an adjective should be used; if it is required to qualify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb, an adverb should be used: as,

I do not like the ^{s.} ^{q. c.} ^{adv.} *cold* to be *extreme*.

I do not like ^{p. p.} ^{q. c.} ^{adv.} *it* to be *extreme*.

I ^{v.} ^{adv.} ^{q. c.} dislike the cold *extremely*.

I dislike it to be ^{adv.} ^{q. c.} ^{adv.} *extremely cold*.

I dislike to be looked on ^{adv.} ^{q. c.} ^{adv.} *extremely coldly* by any one.

EXERCISE ON RULE XII. NOTE IV.

1. She reads proper, writes very neat, and composes accurate.
2. He was extreme prodigal, and his property is now nearly exhausted.
3. They generally succeeded, for they lived conformable to the rules of prudence.
4. We may reason very clear, and exceeding strong, without knowing that there is such a thing as a syllogism.
5. He had many virtues and was exceeding beloved.
6. The amputation was exceeding well performed, and saved the patient's life.
7. He came agreeable to his promise, and conducted himself suitable to the occasion.

8. He speaks very fluent, reads excellent, but does not think very coherent.
9. He behaved himself submissive, and was exceeding careful not to give offence.
10. He is a person of great abilities, and exceeding upright; and is like to be a very useful member of society.
11. If I say walk slower, you always go quicker.
12. Use a little wine for thy stomach's sake, and thine often infirmities.
13. The conspiracy was the easier discovered, from its being known to many.
14. Not being fully acquainted with the snbject, he could affirm no stronger than he did.
15. He was so deeply impressed with the subject, that few could speak nobler on it.
16. You shall do it, whether you will or no.
- 17.. Such distinguished virtues seldom occur.

RULE XII. NOTE V.

Double comparatives and superlatives *should be avoided.*

EXERCISE ON RULE XII. NOTE V.

1. It is more easier to build two chimneys than to maintain one.
2. The tongue is like a race-horse, which runs the faster, the lesser weight it carries.
3. The pleasures of the understanding are more preferable than those of the imagination, or of sense.
4. The nightingale sings : her's is the most sweetest voice in the grove.
5. The Most Highest hath created us for his glory and our happiness.

6. The Supreme Being is the most wisest, the most powerfulest, and the most best of beings.

7. Virtue confers the supremest dignity on man; and it should be his chiefest desire.

8. His assertion was more true than that of his opponent; nay, the words of the latter were most untrue.

9. His work is perfect; his brother's more perfect; and his father's the most perfect of all.

10. He gave the fullest and the most sincere proof of the truest friendship.

Explanatory Notes on the preceding Exercise.

2. *The less* ^{adv.} _{c. d.} ^{u. s.} _{s. s.} ^{p.} _{w.} *weight* ^{a. v.} _{o. u.} *it carries*.—See page 58.

8. *Better-founded.* *Nay*; qualifying a verb, understood. *Void of truth.*

9. *His book is well-written, &c.*

10. *He gave a full and sincere proof, &c.*

RULE XII. NOTE VI.

When the superlative degree is used, the person or thing compared must be one of those with whom he, she, or it, is compared.

EXERCISE ON RULE XII. NOTE VI.

1. A talent of this kind would prove the likeliest of any other to succeed.

2. He spoke with so much propriety, that I understood him the best of all the others who spoke on the subject.

3. Eve was the fairest of all her daughters.

Explanatory Note on the preceding Exercise.

2. *The best of all who spoke, &c., or, better than all the others who spoke, &c.*

RULE XII. NOTE VII.

In such sentences as the following, the adjective must not be separated from the substantive which it qualifies.

EXERCISE ON RULE XII. NOTE VII.

1. He spoke in a distinct enough manner to be heard by the whole assembly.
2. Thomas is equipped with a new pair of shoes, and a new pair of gloves: he is the servant of an old rich man.
3. The two first in the row are cherry-trees, the two others are pear-trees.
4. The new set of curtains did not correspond with the old pair of blinds.

RULE XIII.

ON VERBS.

All verbs expressive of hope, desire, intention, or command, must be invariably followed by the present tense, and not the past tense of the infinitive: as,

I intended ^{inf.}_{p. t.} to call on you yesterday; not, to have ^{inf.}_{p. t.} called.

EXERCISE ON RULE XIII.

1. I desired you to have executed that commission.
2. I hoped to have seen you here to-day.
3. My brother commanded his servant to have followed him.
4. The general intended to have commanded his army to have attacked the fort in the night; but a violent storm made him alter his plan.
5. The king hoped, by these threatenings, to have brought his rebel subjects to submit.

RULE XIII. NOTE I.

There are a few neuter verbs, which generally form the compound of the present tense, and the compound of the præter-imperfect tense, with the verb to be instead of to have ; of this number are to arrive, to go, to grow, to become, &c.

When these verbs are accompanied by certain adverbs, they always take the verb to have.

EXERCISE ON RULE XIII. NOTE I.

1. If such maxims, and such practices prevail, what has become of decency and virtue ?
2. I have come according to the time proposed ; but I am fallen on an evil hour.
3. The mighty rivals are now at length agreed.
4. The influence of his corrupt example was then entirely ceased.
5. He was entered into the connexion, before the consequences were considered.
6. Do not you come, till I have gone.
7. He is grown very covetous of late.

RULE XIII. NOTE II.

In the use of words and phrases, which, in point of time, relate to each other, a due regard to that relation should be observed : thus, instead of saying, The Lord hath given, and the Lord hath taken away ; we should say, The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away.

EXERCISE ON RULE XIII. NOTE II.

1. I know the family more than twenty years.
2. The next new year's day, I shall be at school three years.

3. He has lately lost a dear and only son.
4. I should be obliged to him, if he will gratify me.
5. I shall be obliged to him, if he would gratify me.
6. He has been formerly very disorderly; but, this year, to the present time, he was decent and regular.
7. We should respect these persons, because they continue long attached to us.
8. In the treasury belonging to the cathedral in this city, is preserved, with the greatest veneration, for upwards of six hundred years, a dish which they pretend is made of emerald.
9. The court of Rome gladly laid hold on all the opportunities, which the imprudence, weakness, or necessities of princes, afford it, to extend its authority.
10. Fierce as he mov'd, his silver shafts resound.
11. They maintained that Scripture conclusion, that all mankind rise from one head.
12. John will earn his wages when his service is completed.
13. Be wise and good, that you might be happy.
14. Be that as it will, he cannot justify his conduct.
15. I have been in London a year, and seen the king last summer.
16. These prosecutions, carried on against Williams, seem to be the most iniquitous measures pursued by the court, during the time that the use of parliaments was suspended.
17. From the little conversation I had with him, he appeared to have been a man of letters.
18. It would, on reflection, have given me great satisfaction, to relieve him from that distressed situation.

19. We have done no more than it was our duty to have done.

20. He would have assisted one of his friends, if he could do it without injuring the other; but, as that could not have been done, he avoided all interference.

21. Must it not be expected, that he would have defended an authority, which had been so long exercised without controversy?

22. His sea-sickness was so great, that I often feared he would have died before our arrival.

23. It would have afforded me still greater pleasure to receive his approbation at an earlier period: but, to receive it at all, reflected credit on me.

24. "Him portion'd maids, apprentic'd orphans blest,
 " The young who labour, and the old who rest."

25. The doctor, in his lecture, said, that fever always produced thirst.

Explanatory Note on the preceding Exercise.

16. ^{r. p.}
 ^ That; ^{s. s.} in which.
 i. u.

RULE XIII. NOTE III.

Some conjunctions require the indicative, some the subjunctive mood after them.

Conjunctions that are of a positive and absolute nature require the indicative mood; as, ^{c.} As virtue ^{i. m.} advances, ^{c.} so vice ^{i. m.} recedes.

It is a general rule, that when something contingent

or doubtful is implied, the subjunctive ought to be used ; as, If I ^{s. m.} were to write, he would not regard it.

*The conjunctions if, though, unless, except, whether, till, provided, lest, that, and the expression, Oh ! that, generally require the subjunctive mood after them, when shall or should is implied, and when the accompanying verb is either in the future tense or the conditional tense of the indicative, or in the imperative : as, He will succeed, if he ^{c. m.} pay attention ; he would succeed, if he ^{c. m.} were attentive ; be attentive, lest thou fail of success.**

The subjunctive mood is often used in poetry for the indicative mood ; but this is not allowable in prose.

EXERCISE ON RULE XIII. NOTE III.

1. If he acquires riches, they will corrupt his mind, and be useless to others.
2. Though he urges me yet more earnestly, I shall not comply, unless he advances more forcible reasons.
3. As the governess were present, the children behaved properly.
4. She disapproved the measure, because it were very improper.
5. Though he be high, yet hath he respect to the lowly.
6. Though he were her friend, he did not attempt to justify her conduct.
7. Though the fact be extraordinary, it certainly did happen.
8. Remember what thou wert and be humble.

* See Note at the foot of page 25.

9. Oh! that his heart was tender, and susceptible of the woes of others.
10. " Shall then this verse to future age pretend,
 " Thou wert my guide, philosopher, and friend ?"
11. Despise not any condition, lest it happens to be your own.
12. Let him that is sanguine, take heed lest he mis-carries.
13. Take care that thou breakest not any of the established rules.
14. If he does but intimate his desire, it will be sufficient to produce obedience.
15. At the time of his return, if he is but expert in his business he will find employment.
16. If he do but speak to display his abilities, he is unworthy of attention.
17. If he be but in health, I am content.
18. Though he do praise her, it is only for her beauty.
19. If the privileges to which he has an undoubted right, and which he has long enjoyed, are now wrested from him, it would be a flagrant injustice.
20. If thou alterest the situation of any of the words, thou wilt presently be sensible of the melody's suffering.

Explanatory Notes on the preceding Exercise.

1. If he acquire riches they will corrupt his mind
x a. w.c. & w.b.

u. a. ⊕ f.t. u. v. i. m.
and — be ⊕ f.t. ⊕ f.t.
junction. Will corrupt, active verb; indicative mood; accompanying future tense.

9. *Oh!* $\begin{array}{c} \text{r.d.v.} \\ \text{q.w.u.} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} \times \text{v.u.} \\ \wedge \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} \text{O.c.t.} \\ \wedge \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} \text{O.c.} \\ \text{u.z.z.} \end{array}$ *that*; *Oh! how I would that.*

10. *Pretend* $\begin{array}{c} \text{g.v.} \\ \wedge \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} * \\ \sim\sim\text{p.} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} \text{c.c.} \\ \text{u.z.z.} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} ; \\ \wedge \end{array}$ *Thou wast* (or *wert.*)

RULE XIII. NOTE. IV.

Occasionally the conjunction that, expressed or understood, and denoting a consequence, is improperly connected with a verb in the subjunctive mood.

EXERCISE ON RULE XIII. NOTE IV.

1. His confused behaviour made it reasonable to suppose that he were guilty.
2. He is so conscious of deserving the rebuke, he dare not make any reply.
3. His apology was so plausible, that many befriended him and thought he were innocent.

RULE XIII. NOTE V.

In the same sentence, and in the same circumstances, it is irregular to use both the indicative and subjunctive.

EXERCISE ON RULE XIII. NOTE V.

1. If one man prefer a life of industry, it is because he has an idea of comfort in wealth; if another prefers a life of gaiety, it is from a like idea concerning pleasure.
2. No one engages in that business, unless he aim at reputation, or hopes for some singular advantage.
3. Though the design be laudable, and is favourable to our interest, it will involve much anxiety and labour.

RULE XIII. NOTE VI.

The irregularities respecting the subjunctive mood arise mostly from inattention to the ellipsis of the auxiliary verbs.

Neuter defective verbs have no subjunctive mood; as is evident from the impossibility of supplying the auxiliary shall or should.

EXERCISE ON RULE XIII. NOTE VI.

1. Unless he learns faster, he will be no scholar.
2. Though he falls, he shall not be utterly cast down.
3. On condition that he comes, I will consent to stay.
4. If thou may share in his labours, be thankful and do it cheerfully.
5. Unless thou can fairly support the cause, give it up honourably.
6. He enlarged on those dangers, that thou should avoid them.

RULE XIV.

ON ADVERBS.

Adverbs require an appropriate situation in the sentence; namely, for the most part before adjectives; after verbs active and neuter; and frequently between the auxiliary and the verb: as, He made a very sensible discourse; he spoke unaffectedly, and was attentively heard by the whole assembly.

To separate the sign of the infinitive from the verb, by an adverb intervening, is highly improper.

EXERCISE ON RULE XIV.

1. He was pleasing not often, because he was vain.
2. William nobly acted, though he was unsuccessful.

3. We may happily live though our possessions are small.
4. Whence we may date likewise the period of this event.
5. He offered an apology, which being not admitted, he became submissive.
6. These things should be never separated.
7. Unless he have more government of himself, he will be always discontented.
8. Never sovereign was so much beloved by the people.
9. He was determined to invite back the king, and to call together his friends.
10. So well-educated a boy, gives naturally great hopes to his friends.
11. Not only he found her employed, but pleased and tranquil also.
12. We should prefer always our duty to our pleasure.
13. It is impossible to continually be at work.
14. The heavenly bodies are in motion perpetually.
15. Having not known, or having not considered the measures proposed, he failed of success.
16. My opinion was given on rather a cursory perusal of the book.
17. It is too common with mankind to be engrossed and overcome totally, by present events.
18. When the Romans were pressed with a foreign enemy, the women contributed all their rings and jewels voluntarily to assist the government.
19. What avail the best sentiments, if persons do not suitably live to them ?

Explanatory Note on the preceding Exercise.

16. ^{adv.} ^{c. d.} *Rather* from *Rath*, an obsolete Saxon word.

RULE XIV. NOTE I.

The adverbs where and wherein are often improperly used for in which. This is a Gallicism.

The adverbs here and there mean in this place, in that place; hither and thither mean to this place, to that place.

The signification of whence being, from what place, and that of thence being, from that place, it is improper to say from whence, and from thence.

EXERCISE ON RULE XIV. NOTE I.

1. He drew up a petition, where he too freely represented his own merits.
2. His follies had reduced him to a situation, where he had much to fear and nothing to hope.
3. He had not the advantage of reading Aristotle's Treatise, wherein is fully laid open that mystery.
4. It is reported that the prince will come here to-morrow.
5. George is active; he walked there in less than an hour.
6. Where are you all going in such haste?
7. Whither have they been since they left the city?
8. From whence came you?
9. He came from thence in great haste.
10. I went first to Rome, from thence to Paris, from whence I came direct to London.
11. Look to the rock from whence ye are hewn, and to the hole of the pit from whence ye are digged.

RULE XIV. NOTE II.

Adverbs are sometimes improperly used for substantives and adjectives.

The latter error is most frequently committed in sentences in which the superlative degree is used.

EXERCISE ON RULE IV. NOTE II.

1. Charles left the seminary too early, since when he has made very little progress.
2. Nothing is better worth the while of young persons, than the acquisition of knowledge and virtue.
3. Conformably to their vehemence of thought was their vehemence of gesture.
4. We should implant in the minds of youth such seeds and principles of piety and virtue, as are likely to take soonest and deepest root.

Explanatory Note on the preceding Exercise.

2. ^{q.t.} ~~Worth~~ [•] ~~the while;~~ _{o.u.} worthy of.

RULE XIV. NOTE III.

Two negatives, *destroy one another, or are equivalent to an affirmative* : as, *Nor did they not perceive him ; that is, they did perceive him.*

This form of expression is not ungrammatical ; and in some cases it is even elegant, while in others it amounts to a vulgarism.

*Obs.—*This note does not apply to the conjunctions *neither* and *nor*, because, strictly speaking, they never occur in the same simple sentence.

EXERCISE ON RULE XIV. NOTE III.

1. Be honest, and do not take no shape of disguise.
2. There cannot be nothing more insignificant than vanity.
3. Nothing never affected her so much as this misconduct of her child.
4. Do not interrupt me yourselves, nor let no one disturb my retirement.
5. These people do not judge wisely, nor take no proper measures to effect their purpose.
6. The measure is so exceptionable, that we cannot by no means permit it.
7. The king nor the queen was not at all deceived in the business.

RULE XIV. NOTE IV.

The modern custom is to say ever so, instead of never so, which is ancient.

EXERCISE ON RULE XIV. NOTE IV.

1. They could not persuade him, though they were never so eloquent.
2. If some persons' opportunities were never so favourable, they would be too indolent to improve them.
3. He will not be charmed, charm they never so wisely.

RULE XV.

ON CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions cannot unite substantive words in different cases, nor verbs in different moods and tenses: as,

The master ^{l. v.} taught both her ^{c. c.} and ^{c. c.} me ^{~~~} to write.

^{c. c.}
^{u. 2.}
He ^{x.} and ^{x.} she ^{w.} were school fellows.

Candour is ^{inf.} to be approved ^{c. c.} and ^{inf.} practised.

^{c. c.}
^{u. 2.}
If thou ^{u. m.} sincerely ^{u. m.} desire ^{u. 2. u. m.} and ^{u. m.} earnestly ^{u. m.} pursue
virtue, she ^{t. t.} will assuredly be found of thee, ^{c. c.} and ^{c. c.} she
will prove a rich reward.

EXERCISE ON RULE XV.

1. Professing regard and to act differently, discovers a base mind.
2. Did he not tell me his fault, and entreated me *to forgive him?*
3. My brother and him are tolerable grammarians.
4. If he understand the subject, and attends to it industriously, he can scarcely fail of success.
5. If he understands the subject, and attend to it industriously, he will scarcely fail of success.
6. You and us enjoy many privileges.
7. This excellent person appeared to be fully resigned to live, or to have died.
8. She and him were very unhappily connected.

9. On that occasion he could not have done more, nor offer to do less.

10. Between him and I there is some disparity of years : but none between him and she.

11. By forming themselves on fantastic models, and ready to vie with one another in the reigning follies, the young begin with being ridiculous, and end with being vicious and immoral.

Explanatory Note on the preceding Exercise.

1. *Discovers.*

RULE XV. NOTE I.

Some conjunctions have their corresponding conjunctions, so that they often go in pairs : as,

Either you or I did it.

The corresponding word is sometimes another part of speech : as,

He did it as well as I.

Not only conjunctions, but likewise many other parts of speech have their corresponding words.

Compound words are sometimes elegantly divided by the interposition of the corresponding words : as,

How beautiful soever they appear, they have no real merit.

EXERCISE ON RULE XV. NOTE I.

1. There are many faults in spelling, which neither analogy or pronunciation justifies.

2. No age or condition is exempt from trouble.

3. Some parts of the ship and cargo were recovered ; but neither the captain or the sailors were saved.

4. The generous never recount minutely the actions they have done ; or the prudent, those they will do.
5. Thou shouldst love thy neighbour so sincerely as thou lovest thyself.
6. Despise no infirmity of mind or body, or any condition of life ; for it is perhaps to be your own lot.
7. There are many sorrows in life which neither prudence or foresight can prevent.
8. I have received no information on the subject, either from him or from his friend.
9. Neither precept or discipline is so forcible as example.
10. I am resolved not to comply with the proposal, either at present, nor at any other time.
11. Neither riches or honours, or any such perishable goods, can satisfy the desires of an immortal spirit.
12. As the stars, thus shall thy seed be.
13. She is not as amiable as her sister.
14. It is not sufficient that our conduct, as far as it respects others, appears to be unexceptionable.
15. They had no sooner risen, when they applied themselves to their studies.
16. In whatsoever light we view him, his conduct will bear inspection.
17. On whichever side they are contemplated, they appear to advantage.
18. However much he might despise the maxims of the king's administration, he kept a total silence on that subject.

Explanatory Note on the preceding Exercise.

U. S. N. C. D.
U. S. N. U. S. N.

1. *Neither*; *nor*; *Neither*, conjunction corresponding to, nor ; uniting two sentences. *Nor*, conjunction disjunctive.

RULE XV. NOTE II.

Some persons imagine that the conjunction than, followed by a noun or pronoun, governs it in the objective case; but this idea is erroneous.

When the qualities of different things are compared, the latter noun or pronoun is not governed by the conjunction than or as; but it is either the nominative to the verb, or it is governed by the verb, or by a preposition either expressed or understood: as,

He is *better* than his neighbour x i. u. A.

I like him *better* than x i. u. A a. v. her. x i. u.

I came *as soon as* he x e. u. A.

It took me one hour *as well as* x t. u. A a. v. him. x t. u.

I prefer taking it from him than E A her, E or, from f. u. her. f. u.

Obs.—By supplying the words which are understood, these and many other errors may be avoided.

EXERCISE ON RULE XV. NOTE II.

1. In some respects we have had as many advantages as them; but in the article of a good library, they have had a greater privilege than us.
2. The undertaking was much better executed by his brother than he.
3. They are much greater gainers than me by this unexpected event.

4. They know how to write as well as him ; but he is a much better grammarian than them.
5. Though she is not so learned as him, she is as much beloved and respected.
6. These people, though they possess more shining qualities, are not so proud as him, nor so vain as her.
7. Charles XII., of Sweden, than who a more courageous person never lived, appears to have been destitute of the tender sensibilities of nature.
8. Salmasius (a more learned man than him has seldom appeared) was not happy at the close of life.

Explanatory Note on the preceding Exercise.

7. Some persons think that the relative, *who*, ought to be in the objective case after *than* : as, *than whom* : but this is clearly an error ; since, by changing the relative into a personal pronoun, it must be in the nominative : as, *than he*. The best writers avoid the use of the relative after *than*, by turning the sentence : as, Charles XII., of Sweden, (and a more courageous person than *he* ~~w. u.~~ ^X never lived,) &c.

RULE XVI.

ON INTERJECTIONS.

*Interjections cannot be said to govern cases ; the noun or pronoun, when not in the vocative case, must always be the nominative or object of some word understood : as, Ah ! me ! that is, Ah ! *wo is to me !**

EXERCISE ON RULE XVI.

1. Ah ! unhappy thee, who art deaf to the calls of duty and of honour.
2. Oh ! happy us, surrounded with so many blessings.

RULE XVII.

ON THE ELLIPSIS.

To avoid disagreeable repetitions, and to express our ideas in few words, an ellipsis, or omission of some words is frequently admitted.

When the omission of words would obscure the sentence, weaken its force, or be attended with an impropriety, it must not be admitted: Therefore, all improper ellipses, as well as all unnecessary repetitions should be avoided.

EXERCISE ON RULE XVII.

1. And this is what men mean by distributive justice, and is properly termed equity.
2. His honour, interest, religion, were all embarked in that undertaking.
3. When so good a man as Socrates fell a victim to the madness of the people, truth, virtue, religion, fell with him.
4. An elegant house and furniture were, by this event, irrecoverably lost to the owner.
5. That is a property most men have, or, at least may attain.
6. Why do ye that, which is not lawful to do on the Sabbath-days?
7. They eat the show-bread, which is not lawful to eat, but for the priests alone.
8. Most, if not all the royal family, had quitted the place.
9. By these happy labours, they who sow and reap will rejoice together.

On the Ellipsis of the Article.

10. These rules are addressed to none but the intelligent and the attentive.
11. The gay and the pleasing are sometimes the most insidious, and the most dangerous companions.
12. Old age will prove a joyless and a dreary season, if we arrive at it, with an unimproved, or with a corrupted mind.
13. The more I see of him, I like him better.
14. It is not only the duty, but interest of young persons, to be studious and diligent.

On the Ellipsis of the Substantive.

15. These counsels were the dictates of virtue, and the dictates of true honour.
16. Avarice and cunning may acquire an estate; but avarice and cunning cannot gain friends.
17. A taste for useful knowledge will provide for us a great and noble entertainment, when others leave us.
18. Without firmness, nothing, that is great, can be undertaken; that is difficult or hazardous, can be accomplished.
19. The anxious man is the votary of riches; the negligent, of pleasure.

On the Ellipsis of the Adjective.

20. His crimes had brought him into extreme distress, and extreme perplexity.
21. He has an affectionate brother, and an affectionate sister, and they live in harmony.
22. We must guard against too great severity, and facility of manners.

23. We should often recollect what the wisest men have said and written, concerning human happiness and vanity.

24. That species of commerce will produce great gain or loss.

25. Many days, and even weeks, pass away unimproved.

26. This wonderful action struck the beholders with exceeding astonishment.

27. The people of this country possess a healthy climate and soil.

28. They enjoy also a free constitution and laws.

On the Ellipsis of the Pronoun.

29. His reputation and his estate were both lost by gaming.

30. This intelligence excited not only our hopes, but fears too.

31. The captain had several men died in his ship, of the scurvy.

32. The Chinese language contains an immense number of words ; and who would learn them must possess a good memory.

On the Ellipsis of the Verb.

33. He is temperate, is disinterested, and is benevolent ; an ornament to his family, and a credit to his profession.

34. Genuine virtue supposes our benevolence to be strengthened, and to be confirmed by principle.

35. Perseverance in laudable pursuits, will reward all our toils, and will produce effects beyond our calculation.

36. It is happy for us, when we can calmly and can deliberately look back on the past, and can quietly anticipate the future.

On the Ellipsis of the Adverb.

37. The temper of him who is always in the bustle of the world, will be often ruffled, and often disturbed.

38. We often commend imprudently as well as censure imprudently.

39. How a seed grows up into a tree, and the mind acts upon the body, are mysteries which we cannot explain.

40. Verily, there is a reward for the righteous ! There is a God that judgeth in the earth !

On the Ellipsis of the Preposition.

41. Changes are almost continually taking place in men and manners, in opinions and in customs, in private fortunes and public conduct.

42. Averse either to contradiction, or blame, the too complaisant man goes along with the manners that prevail.

43. They are now reconciled to what they could not formerly be prompted by any considerations.

44. Reflect on the state of human life, and the society of men, as mixed with good and evil.

On the Ellipsis of the Conjunction.

45. In all stations and conditions, the important relations take place, of masters and servants, and husbands and wives, and parents and children, and brothers and friends, and citizens and subjects.

46. Destitute of principle, he regarded neither his family, nor his friends, nor his reputation.

47. Religious persons are often unjustly represented as persons of romantic character, visionary notions, unacquainted with the world, unfit to live in it.

48. No rank, station, dignity of birth, or possessions, exempt men from contributing their share to public utility.

On the Ellipsis of the Interjection.

49. Oh! my father! Oh! my friend! how great has been my ingratitude!

50. Oh! piety! virtue! how insensible have I been to your charms.

Explanatory Notes on the preceding Exercise.

4. *Much valuable furniture.*

31. When the relative is in the objective case, it is often omitted: as, The man ^{who} I saw; the books ^{which} I bought. But the ellipsis can never be allowed, when the relative is in the nominative case: as, Men *who* died.

RULE XVIII.

**ON UNIFORMITY IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF
SENTENCES.**

All the parts of a sentence should correspond with each other: a regular and dependent construction throughout should be carefully preserved.

When a sentence consists of two members with a common conclusion, that conclusion must agree with both the preceding members. The following sentence is therefore inaccurate: He was more beloved, but not so much

RULE XVIII. NOTE II.

The adverb only, and the conjunctions either and neither should always be placed near that word which is contrasted with some other word: as, I yesterday saw not your brother only, but your sister.

EXERCISE ON RULE XVIII. NOTE II.

1. He not only sought honour, but wealth.
2. He sought not only honour, but obtained it.
3. Not only his interest and power were asked, but obtained.
4. Neither would the dog in the manger eat the hay himself, nor suffer the ox to eat it.
5. I neither expect to like the house nor the grounds.
6. My father either said you should go, or I.

RULE XIX.

SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE SUBSTANTIVES.

By a peculiarity in our language it often occurs, that the case of a substantive following a neuter verb in the infinitive can only be found, by resolving the possessive adjective pronoun, expressed or understood, into the personal pronoun and the preposition governing it: as, My, of me; thy, of thee, &c. It will then be seen, that the substantive is in the objective case, in apposition to the personal pronoun so found, which is by implication in the possessive adjective pronoun: as,

P. S. P.
P. S. P.
q. d. P.
My duty, the duty of me, is to be faithful

P. S. P. q. d. u.
X b. app. me, person, understood.

EXERCISE ON RULE XIX.

Obs.—In this and the following Exercise there is no error.

1. That it is our duty to promote the purity of our minds and bodies, to be just and kind to our fellow-creatures, and to be pious and faithful to Him that made us, admits not of any doubt in a rational and well-informed mind.
2. To be of a pure and humble mind, to exercise benevolence towards others, to cultivate piety towards God, are the sure means of our becoming peaceful and happy.

RULE XX.

SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE SUBSTANTIVES.

A noun of measurement, *following a neuter verb, is not in apposition to the nominative of that verb, but is the object of a preposition understood*: as, The chasm made by the earthquake was twenty feet broad, and a

hundred fathoms in depth; ^f _^ twenty feet. _{b. u.}

EXERCISE ON RULE XX.

1. The house was two hundred feet in width, by one hundred in depth; and the garden was five hundred yards long, by two hundred and fifty wide.
2. Noah's ark was three hundred cubits long, fifty broad, and thirty high.
3. That man is six feet, two inches high.
4. That piece of cloth is three ells long and six quarters wide.

RULE XXI.

SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE PRONOUNS.

At the close of Note II., to Rule VII., Page 89, the improper use of the objective case of the personal pronoun for the possessive adjective pronoun was noticed, because it most frequently occurs in sentences of the form then under consideration, and in sentences of a similar form of construction. As there seemed no appropriate place for the consideration of this error in the body of the work, it is introduced here.

When a possessive adjective pronoun precedes and qualifies a participle present, used substantively, and is itself preceded by a preposition, the preposition is prepositive to the present participle used substantively, and the possessive adjective pronoun must not be changed into the objective case of the personal pronoun: as, I have no hope of his succeeding, not of him succeeding.

EXERCISE ON RULE XXI.

1. There is no danger of them going too soon.
2. They have no idea of us coming.
3. You need have no fear of me being there.
4. He is so clever I never thought of him being in a difficulty to solve the problem.
5. Who would have thought of you presiding at the meeting?
6. There is no occasion for them studying so very hard.

RULE XXII.

SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE VERBS.

The infinitive mood is sometimes elegantly substituted at the close of a compound sentence, for the concluding

sentence, the conjunction being retained. This use of the infinitive appears to have been introduced to avoid a circumlocution : as,

However virtue may be neglected for a time, men are
 so constituted *as* ^{u. * & v.} ultimately to ^{inf.} *acknowledge* and
respect genuine merit : for, *as that they shall* ultimately,
 &c., or, as that genuine merit *shall be* ultimately *acknow-*
ledged and *respected* by them.

EXERCISE ON RULE XXII.

Obs.—In this and the following Exercise there is no error.

1. There is no condition so secure as not to admit of change.
2. No errors are so trivial as not to deserve correction.
3. Purity has its seat in the heart, but extends its influence over so much of the outward conduct as to form a great and material part of the character.

RULE XXIII.

SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE VERBS.

In many sentences of frequent occurrence in familiar language, the present tense of the infinitive of active verbs is used instead of the present tense of the infinitive of passive verbs, in which case they generally have a future signification : as,

There are many things *to do*, trees *to plant*, fences *to make*, &c.; (for, *to be done*, &c., conveying an idea of futurity.)

The infinitive present of some neuter verbs also denotes futurity : as, I hope to rejoice through ages to come.

EXERCISE ON RULE XXIII.

1. The house is to build.
2. Her sufferings are hard to bear.
3. That lesson is easy to learn.
4. It is good to eat.
5. He is to blame.
6. There is a house to let in the next street.

Explanatory Note to the preceding Exercise.

1. *To build* ; ^{s. v. u. p.} ^{inf.} used passively.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

EXTRACT FROM THE SPEECH OF BELIAL.
PARADISE LOST, Book II. line 119.

EXTRACT FROM THE
PARADISE LOST, Book II. line 119.

Obs.—The following passage is selected, because it has been thought to contain all the difficulties usually met with in any work either in prose or poetry. Many of the words supplied by caretts, might possibly be as well supplied by other words, as much in accordance with the meaning of the poet, as those which are adopted.

1. I should be much for open war, Peers,
 x.a.b. u.z.a. adv. q.a.h. adv. p.v. int. o^{2.p.}
u.z.a. u.z.a. u.z.a. u.z.a. v.e.

2. As not behind in hate; if
 x.a.u. u.z.a. adv. q.a.u. adv. p.v. u.z.a.
u.z.a. u.z.a. u.z.a. u.z.a.

3. Main reason what was urg'd to persuade immediate war,
 x.w.n.p. u.z.a. adv. p.v. inf. p.v. u.z.a.
 x.w.d. u.z.a. u.z.a. u.z.a. u.z.a. u.z.a.

4. Did not dissuade me most, and adv.
 x.d.a. u.z.a. adv. q.d.a. p.t. u.z.a. u.z.a. u.z.a.
u.z.a. u.z.a. u.z.a. u.z.a. u.z.a. u.z.a.

5. Ominous conjecture on the whole success;
 x.c. u.z.a. u.z.a. u.z.a. u.z.a. u.z.a. u.z.a.

6. When he, who most excels in fact of arms,
 x.e. u.z.a. u.z.a. u.z.a. u.z.a. u.z.a. u.z.a.

7. In what he counsels, and in what excels,
 8. Mistrustful, grounds his courage on despair
 9. And utter dissolution, as the scope
 10. Of all his aim, after some dire revenge.
 11. First, what revenge
 12. With armed watch, that render all access
 13. Impregnable: oft on the bord'ring deep
 14. Encamp their legions; or, with obscure wing,
 15. Scout far and wide into the realm of night,
 16. Scorning surprise. Or could we break our way

17. By force, and ^{u.c.} at our ^{p. a. p.} heels ^{s.p.} all Hell should ^{q.H. s.p.} ^{x.s.r.}

ir. n.v. 3.
2. s. m.
c. t.
3. s. H.
rise

18. With blackest ^{s.d.} ^{s.a.} ^{inf. v.} insurrection, to confound

19. Heav'n's purest ^{s.a.} ^{s.d.} ^{s.a.} ^{adv.} ^{p. a. p.} light; yet our great Enemy, ^{q.w.a.} ^{q.E.} ^{q.E.} ^{s.a.}
g.c. ^{x.w.a.}

20. All incorruptible, would on his ^{p. a. p.} ^{s.a.} throne

ir. n.v. 3. r. a.
1. m.
2. s. t. ^{part. a.} ^{u.c.} ^{s.m.} ^{s.a.}
Sit unpolluted; and the ethereal mould, ^{q.w.e. & w.p.} ^{x.w.e. & w.p.}

21. Incapable of stain, would soon ^{r. a. v.} expel

22. Her mischief, and ^{p. a. p.} ^{u.c.} ^{adv.} ^{r. a. v.} ^{s.m.} ^{adv.} ^{s.d.} ^{s.a.}
^{q.m.} ^{s.a.} ^{q.a.t.} ^{q.s.m.} ^{q.w.p.} ^{q.f.} ^{s.a.}
w.e. ^{purge} off the baser fire, ^{x.w.e.}

23. Victorious. ^{a. mo.} ^{x. abs.} ^{adv.} ^{r. p. v.} ^{p. a. p.} ^{s.m.}
^{q.m.} ^{q.b.r.} ^{p. p.r.} ^{q.f.} ^{q.b.} ^{s.a.}
Thus repuls'd, our final hope ^{x.l.}

24. Is flat deepair: we ^{s.d.} ^{s.a.} ^{p. p.} ^{p. p. w.} ^{inf. v.} exasperate
^{p.t.} ^{s.a.h.} ^{s.a.} ^{p.t.} ^{x.l. app. h.} ^{x.m.}

25. Th' Almighty Victor to spend all his ^{comp. a.} ^{s.a.} ^{ir. n.v. 2.} ^{s.m.} ^{p. a. p.} rage,
^{q.v.} ^{s.a.} ^{q.n.} ^{q.n.} ^{s.a.}

26. And that $\underset{x}{\underset{m}{\wedge}}$ must end $\underset{\sim}{\underset{m}{u}} s$; that $\underset{x}{\underset{m}{\wedge}}$ must

be our cure,
 $\times b. app. t. u.$

27. To be $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{adv. ex.} \\ \text{inf.} \\ \text{q. b.} \end{array} \right. \underset{\sim}{\underset{m}{\wedge}} \underset{\sim}{\underset{m}{\wedge}} \underset{x w. b. u.}{\text{Sad cure!}}$

for who would lose,
 $\times w.$

28. Though $\underset{x}{\underset{w. u.}{\wedge}}$ full of pain, this intel-

lectual being,

29. Those thoughts that $\underset{\sim}{\underset{m}{\wedge}} \underset{x w.}{\text{wander}}$ through eternity,

30. To perish rather, swallow'd up and lost

31. In the wide womb of uncreated night,

32. Devoid of $\underset{\sim}{\underset{m}{\wedge}} \underset{a.}{\text{sense}}$ and $\underset{\sim}{\underset{m}{\wedge}} \underset{a.}{\text{motion?}}$ and $\underset{\sim}{\underset{m}{\wedge}} \underset{x w.}{\text{who}}$

knows,

33. Let $\underset{x}{\underset{L}{\wedge}}$ this $\underset{\sim}{\underset{L}{\wedge}}$ be good, $\underset{\sim}{\underset{L}{\wedge}}$ whether

our angry Foe

34. Can give it, or will

35. Is doubtful ; that he never will

36. Will he, so wise, let loose at once

37. Belike through impotence, or —

38. To give his enemies their wish, and end

39. Them in his anger, whom his anger saves

40. To punish endless ? Wherefore cease

we then ?

50. Chain'd on the burning lake? That ^{x w.} _Λ sure
 Ir. n. v. s. P. P. pr. S. d. a. adv.
 U. a. P. U. a. S. Q. s. u. Q. w.
 Q. w. Q. L. S. Q. s. u. Q. s. u. Q. w.
 50. Chain'd on the burning lake? That _Λ sure
 Ir. n. v. s. P. P. pr. S. d. a. adv.
 I. m. A. U. a. S. Q. s. u. Q. w.
 P. l. t. C. d. C. d. S. Q. s. u. Q. w.
 S. s. s. u. Q. s. u. Q. s. u. S. Q. s. u. Q. w.
 was worse.

51. What ^{~ s. d. u.} _Λ ^{~ s. d. u.} _Λ ^{~ s. d. u.} _Λ ^{○ c. t.} _Λ ^{○ c.} _Λ if the breath,
 R. p. U. a. Q. t. u. S. s. s. n. S. s. s. n. S. s. s. n.
 I. m. P. l. t. P. l. t. S. s. s. n. S. s. s. n. S. s. s. n.
 P. l. t. P. l. t. P. l. t. S. s. s. n. S. s. s. n. S. s. s. n.
 S. s. s. n. Q. f. Q. f. S. s. s. n. S. s. s. n. S. s. s. n.
 that kindled those grim fires, _Λ
 X. k. _Λ

52. Awak'd, should blow ^{~ s. d. u.} _Λ them into sev'nfold rage,
 R. p. U. a. Q. b. S. s. s. n. S. s. s. n. S. s. s. n.
 I. m. P. p. P. p. S. s. s. n. S. s. s. n. S. s. s. n.
 S. s. s. n. S. s. b. S. s. b. S. s. s. n. S. s. s. n. S. s. s. n.
 Q. b. P. p. P. p. S. s. s. n. S. s. s. n. S. s. s. n.

53. And ^{~ s. d. u.} _Λ plunge us ^{~ s. d. u.} _Λ in the flames? or ^{~ s. d. u.} _Λ ^{○ c.}
 R. c. U. a. S. s. m. S. s. m. S. s. m. S. s. m.
 C. t. U. a. S. s. b. S. s. b. S. s. b. S. s. b.
 S. s. m. U. a. P. p. P. p. S. s. m. S. s. m.
 C. t. U. a. P. p. P. p. S. s. m. S. s. m.
 And ^{~ s. d. u.} _Λ plunge us ^{~ s. d. u.} _Λ in the flames? or ^{~ s. d. u.} _Λ ^{○ c.}
 P. U. a. S. s. b. S. s. b. S. s. m. S. s. m.
 A. A. S. s. b. S. s. b. S. s. m. S. s. m.
 from above, _Λ

54. Should intermit ^{~ s. d. u.} _Λ vengeance arm ^{~ s. d. u.} _Λ again
 R. a. v. s. n. S. s. m. S. s. m. S. s. m.
 P. p. U. a. S. s. m. S. s. m. S. s. m.
 U. a. U. a. C. t. C. t. C. t.
 Q. v. S. a. S. a. S. a. S. a.
 54. Should intermit ^{~ s. d. u.} _Λ vengeance arm ^{~ s. d. u.} _Λ again

55. His red right-hand to plague us? ^{~ s. d. u.} _Λ What
 R. p. S. a. S. a. S. a. S. a. S. a. S. a.
 Q. h. Q. h. Q. h. S. a. S. a. S. a. S. a.
 S. a. S. a. S. a. S. a. S. a. S. a. S. a.
 55. His red right-hand to plague us? ^{~ s. d. u.} _Λ What

~ s. d. u. _Λ ^{~ s. d. u.} _Λ ^{○ c.} _Λ ^{~ s. d. u.} _Λ if all
 ~ s. d. u. _Λ ^{~ s. d. u.} _Λ ^{○ c.} _Λ ^{~ s. d. u.} _Λ if all

56. Her stores were open'd, and this firmament
 R. a. v. s. n. S. s. m. P. a. p.
 P. a. p. S. s. m. C. t. C. t.
 S. s. m. S. s. m. S. s. m. S. s. m.
 Q. s. S. s. m. S. s. m. S. s. m.
 S. s. m. S. s. m. S. s. m. S. s. m.
 56. Her stores were open'd, and this firmament

H. S. s. S. s. S. s. S. s. S. s.
 P. S. s. S. s. S. s. S. s. S. s.
 57. Of Hell should spout her cataracts of fire,
 R. a. v. s. n. S. s. m. P. a. p.
 S. s. m. S. s. f. C. t. C. t.
 S. s. f. S. s. f. C. t. C. t.
 S. s. f. S. s. f. C. t. C. t.
 57. Of Hell should spout her cataracts of fire,

58. Impendent horrors, threat'ning hideous fall
app. c.

59. One day upon our heads; while we perhaps,
o. u. u. x.s.b.h.

60. Designing or exhorting glorious war,
d. ore.

61. Caught in a very tempest shall be hurl'd
1.

62. Each ^ × ab. on his rock ^ transfix'd, the
dis. a. p. 1. a. p. 1. p. v.
q. a. u. p. q. r. 3. a. p. pr.
sport and u. 2. × app. 3. a.
× b. t. app. a. u. x. b. t. app. a. u.

63. Of wracking whirlwinds; or for ever
1. adv. ex.
p. p. pr. q. b. a. adv.
w. q. w. 2. p. c. d. 1. u. 2. p. pr. 1. 2. v.
sunk u. u. 2. p. pr. 2. a. 3. a. 2. p.

64. Under yon boiling ocean, wrapt in chains;
u. p. pr. p. pa. p. a.
o. q. a. u. 2. u. 2. q. a. u. 2. p.

65. There to converse with everlasting groans,
adv. 1. 2. v. p. 2. p.
q. c. inf. q. a. q. a.

66. Unrespired, unpitied, unrepriev'd,
part. a. part. a. part. a.

67. Ages of hopeless end? This ^ w. b. would be
1. 2. p. p. a. 2. a. d. a.
d. u. q. a. u. u. 2. q. a. u.
ir. n. v. 3 1. m. c. t. 3. a. u.
worse.

68. War, therefore, open or concealed, alike

69. My voice dissuades ; for what can

force or guile ^{inf} _Λ

70. With him, or who — deceive his mind,

whose eye

71. Views all things at one view? He from Heav'n's

height

72. All these our motions vain sees, and

derides ;

73. Not more almighty to resist our might

74. Than wise to frustrate all our

plots and wiles.

75. Shall we then live ^{r. n. v.s.s.} thus vile, the race ^{n. n.} of
 x s. l. ^{p. p.} ^{c. c.} ^{l. p. w.} ^{adv.} ^{s.} ^{p. p.} ^{p.}
 x app. w.

Heav'n
o.

76. Thus trampled, thus expell'd to suffer here
 adv. ^{p. p.} ^{u. a.} adv. ^{p. p.} ^{u. a.} r. n. v. adv.
 q. t. q. r. q. e. q. r. inf. q. a.

77. Chains and these torments ? better — these
 s. p. c. c. d. a. ^{p. d.} ^{u. a.} ^{q. t.} ^{s. p.} ^{q. t. u.} d. a.
 x s. u. ^{x w. b. u.} — — ^{p. t. u.}

78. By my advice ; since fate inevitable
 p. p. ^{u. a.} ^{u. a.} ^{u. a.} ^{s. a.} ^{q. t.}
 q. a. ^{x s.}

79. Subdues us, and omnipotent decree,
 p. p. ^{u. a.} ^{u. a.} ^{q. a.} ^{s. a.}
 q. t. ^{x s. u.}

80. The Victor's will — — — — —
 g. c. ^{x app. d.}

Explanatory Notes.

2. *Behind; Moloch*, understood.

7. *The second, in what; in that in which.*

11. *First; I ask*, understood. *What revenge; can we obtain*, understood.

33. *Let this; state of annihilation*, understood.

46. *What; thing did we think*, understood. *The word what!* might be here simply taken as an interjection.

51. *What; thing should we do*, understood.

62. *Each; angel*, understood.

67. *Ages; object of during*, understood.

INDEX.

Page.	Page.
Abbreviations	1
Adjective, Compound Participle	71
Case, Of	14
Comparison, Degrees of ..	16
Compound Words	131
Conjunction, Governing ..	123
Demonstrative Adjectives ..	16
Distributive Adjectives ..	16
Gender, Of	11
Moods, Of	22
Number, Of	12
— and person ..	26
Parsing, Rules for	51
— Preliminary Rules for	7
Participles, Of	26
— Present used adjectively	60
— Past used adjectively	76
Relative, when omitted ..	139
Substantive, Compound ..	71
— Conversion of Abstract	11
Tenses, Of	22
— Accompanying future	123
Verbs, Conjugation of ..	27—38
— Continuative form of	38
— Irregular	73
— Third Class	26
— Neuter Defective ..	42
— Regular	40
— Rules for Conjugating	26
— <i>to lay</i> , &c.	29
Words, On the Ago	39
— Another	58
Words, On the	
As	93
Can and Could	17
Do and Did	10
Fifty	42
Handful, &c.	53
Ken	13
Like	40
Little	61
Less	58
May and Might	117
More	40
Means, &c.	79
Much	13
Must and Ought	54
Not much	41
Not yet	91
Own	91
Ought	91
O'clock	83
Quoth	40
Rather	126
Shall and Will	41
Should	41
Since	41
Than whom	93
That	131
— <i>in which</i>	46
Then	121
Thousands	93
To-morrow	61
Variety	73
Will and Would	61
What x & x	42
— x & ~~~	147
— ~~~ & ~~~	80
— ~~~ & x	91
— ~~~ & ~	100
Whatever	79
Worth	28
Youth	64

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